



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-009  
Thursday  
14 January 1988

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-88-009

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14 January 1988

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## Japan

### **Takeshita Comments on Talks With Reagan** *OW140029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT* 14 Jan 88

[by Sei Ogawa]

[Text] Washington, JAN. 13 KYODO—Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed on new monetary arrangements Wednesday that officials said will help the United States intervene in money markets to support the dollar.

The agreement, reached in a meeting at the White House, will ensure the U.S. has enough yen funds to make coordinated market intervention, they said.

They provide for Japan to purchase, if necessary, the U.S. holding of special drawing rights (SDR) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in exchange for yen funds for use in U.S. market intervention aimed at supporting the dollar.

Takeshita and Reagan said in a joint statement after concluding the two-hour meeting over lunch that they believe "a further decline of the dollar could be counter-productive."

The arrangements should provide adequate steps for the monetary authorities of the two nations to prevent the dollar from declining further from the current levels, a senior Japanese Government official said. The dollar closed at 126.30 yen in Tokyo Wednesday.

The joint statement also said the Bank of Japan agrees "to continue to pursue the current policy stance and to make efforts to accommodate declining short-term interest rates." Observers said the statement suggests the bank will allow a further fall in Japanese interest rates.

The meeting, Takeshita's first with Reagan since he became premier on November 6, affirmed that closer cooperation between the two countries will contribute to improving East-West relations and world economic development, Japanese officials said.

They quoted Reagan as saying that Japanese cooperation is needed to improve access to its market for U.S. goods as a way to fight against trade protectionist moves in the U.S.

Reagan said Japan should make more efforts to allow participation of U.S. contractors in big public works projects in Japan and open its markets for agricultural products, including beef and oranges.

Takeshita praised efforts by Reagan to improve U.S.-Soviet ties by signing a treaty in his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in December to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), the officials said.

Takeshita also told Reagan that Japan, as a member of the Western bloc, will further try to expand domestic demand and proceed with economic restructuring and market-opening measures, they said.

Takeshita and Reagan each issued press statements after the meeting. Reagan described the meeting was "constructive and amiable" as well as "positive and forthright."

Reagan also said he was satisfied to note that U.S.-Japan cooperation in the area of security "is strong and growing," and that Japan's recently announced budget provides for continued significant increases in the area of national defense.

Prior to their working session, Takeshita and Reagan had an informal chat to establish a "Ron-Noboru" relationship similar to the "Ron-Yasu" friendly ties between Reagan and Takeshita's predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Takeshita said that when he met Japanese Emperor Hirohito on New Year's Day the emperor extended his regards to Reagan.

Reagan said he is anxious about the health of the emperor, who had an intestinal operation last fall.

In his remarks to reporters, Reagan said he briefed Takeshita on the details of his summit meeting in December with Gorbachev.

Reagan said Takeshita was encouraged by the possibility of even further arms cuts with the Soviet Union.

Takeshita expressed Japan's fullest support for U.S. actions, said Reagan, adding he assured the Japanese premier that the U.S. would consult fully with all of its allies regarding its continued discussions with the Soviet Union.

Reagan also said he was pleased with Takeshita's assurance that Japan "intends to resolve a particularly difficult trade issue—the problem of access for the U.S. construction industry—in a satisfactory manner."

Takeshita expressed his hope that a mutually satisfactory solution will be reached on the pending issue of access to major Japanese public works projects on the basis of proposals made Tuesday by Foreign Minister Uno in his meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz.

Uno and Shultz agreed to hold bilateral talks to establish a special framework to increase the number of U.S. firms joining construction projects in Japan.

Takeshita said that he stressed to Reagan the need for early resolution of the pending issue of Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade.

Takeshita also said the two exchanged views on the trade bill currently under deliberation in the U.S. Congress, and he expressed his firm support for Reagan's determination to contain protectionism.

Takeshita said he explained his government's initiatives to increase the number of American scientists who will be invited to Japan for research.

Besides Shultz, top U.S. officials attending the talks included Treasury Secretary James Baker, Commerce Secretary William Verity, Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng and Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci.

Takeshita was joined by Uno, Deputy Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa and Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga.

#### **Says Relations Based on Trust**

*OW140637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Washington, Jan. 13 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Wednesday he was impressed by Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's eagerness to have Japan make a larger contribution to the world community, Japanese officials said.

Shultz said Takeshita has made it clear to the U.S. that Japan intends to become a major contributor to the world community since he arrived in Washington Wednesday on the first leg of his nine-day visit to the U.S. and Canada.

Shultz made the remarks at a dinner hosted by Takeshita at the Japanese Embassy in Washington at which the U.S. secretary of state was guest of honor.

Takeshita told the dinner that he believes he has built a relationship of trust with Reagan in his first state visit to the U.S. since he took over the premiership on November 6.

The dinner was also attended by Treasury Secretary James Baker, Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, Commerce Secretary C. William Verity, U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter and House of Representatives majority leader Thomas S. Foley.

#### **Meets House Majority Whip**

*OW140249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Washington, Jan. 13 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita met House of Representatives Majority Leader Thomas S. Foley Wednesday to discuss a wide range of issues, including the trade bill now pending in Congress and the foreign exchange question.

Takeshita met Foley, a Democrat from Washington, following his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

Foley told reporters they touched on participation of U.S. contractors in Japanese public works projects and the lifting of import restrictions by Japan on 12 farm products which the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has said are violating trade rules.

Foley said he noted that the Japanese are moving to deal with these economic issues as well as strengthening inspections of exports to the communist bloc in light of last year's violation of Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules by Toshiba Machine Co.

Foley also said the Takeshita government has demonstrated its dedication to working in coordination with the U.S. to achieve stability in the yen-dollar exchange rate.

Foley said Takeshita "has a well-deserved reputation as a master of internal affairs."

#### **Reagan Statement on Agriculture 'Unexpected'**

*OW140420 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Japanese agricultural officials expressed surprise Thursday at U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reference to beef and oranges in his request for Japanese import liberalization.

Reagan's statement on the matter during a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in Washington Wednesday was "unexpected," said Yasuo Goto, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The Japanese side had not expected Reagan to single out specific trade issues at the meeting.

A Japan-U.S. agreement on beef and orange trade expires March 31 this year but the two sides have yet to negotiate on the matter. U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter earlier indicated he will demand import liberalization from April.

"We have to see if there is any room for a compromise" with the U.S. on its demand for import decontrol, Goto said. Reagan did not specify at the meeting whether Washington wants prompt or phased liberalization.

Japan hopes to settle the dispute by offering to expand import quotas in accordance with the growth of demand, officials said.

**Obuchi Praises U.S. Summit as 'Great Success'**  
*OW140408 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Thursday the summit meeting between the leaders of Japan and the United States was a great success.

The government spokesman told reporters that he had received reports from Washington which said the talks in Washington Wednesday between Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan were held in a very good atmosphere and that positive results had been achieved.

Obuchi said it was significant that the two leaders reached an agreement to make greater efforts to stabilize currency exchange rates.

**Opposition Criticizes Summit**  
*OW140835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Opposition parties criticized the Japan-U.S. summit between Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and President Ronald Reagan in Washington Thursday for being against global trends toward disarmament.

No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi said Reagan took the initiative throughout the talks and that Takeshita created an obstacle to peace in Asia by promising Japan's overall cooperation in U.S. Asian strategy.

Takenori Kanzaki, director of Komeito's International Affairs Bureau, said the summit failed to find substantial solutions to pending issues between the two nations and to make progress on world disarmament.

Japan Communist Party Secretariat chief Mitsuhiro Kaneko accused Takeshita of serving the interests of the U.S. by vowing a larger Japanese share of military spending.

Democratic Socialist Party International Bureau Director Eisei Ito said the summit was unsuccessful in achieving results on Japan-U.S. problems.

Shogo Abe, secretary general of the United Social Democratic Party, praised the meeting to some extent, saying the two leaders made efforts to develop close relations between Japan and the U.S. He added, however, that the talks did nothing to contribute to world peace.

Meanwhile, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe highly praised the summit, saying the talks were held in a good atmosphere and were fruitful.

He also pledged that his party would make all-out efforts along with the government to arrange internal affairs in preparation for such issues as U.S. participation in Japanese public works projects.

**Public Works Bidding Not Limited to U.S.**  
*OW131235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT*  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 13 KYODO—Japan's concession to the United States on public works is not designed only for Washington, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

"I don't think it is an exception only for the U.S.," the official said, referring to Japanese-proposed easing of terms for participation by U.S. firms in large Japanese public works projects.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno proposed the new terms to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on Tuesday.

According to ministry officials, the Japanese concession will also apply to those nations permitting Japanese entry into public works projects on a reciprocal basis.

The senior official, who requested anonymity, said there are no international rules for construction projects and other services. They are now under discussion in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, he said.

Japan had to temporarily settle the Japan-U.S. dispute on public works projects, the official said, adding that the Japanese proposal to the U.S. may be absorbed into new world rules if they are drafted.

Last December, the U.S. Congress agreed that Japanese firms should virtually be excluded from U.S. public works projects in retaliation against Japanese construction bidding practices.

### **UK's Howe 'Encouraged'**

OW130741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 13 KYODO—British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Wednesday Tokyo's decision to allow U.S. contractors limited access to public works projects in Japan is a positive signal to other nations seeking the same opportunity.

In summing up his five-day visit, Howe said in a statement this was the "most interesting, fruitful and important" of his visits to Japan.

Howe reiterated the importance of bringing Japan's liquor tax law into line with recommendations made by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and also said the 12-nation European Common Market should discuss the details of such changes as a whole.

Touching on the question of British brokerages winning membership in the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE), Howe said the British stance in this connection was not an arbitrary one, stressing that brokerages meeting qualifications necessary for the TSE membership should be granted seats on the exchange.

Noting that Japanese automakers are currently imposing loose export self-restraint toward Britain, Howe said London will continue to encourage investment by Japanese car makers in Britain at "an appropriate level."

### **Minister Welcomes U.S. Exchange Rate Accord**

OW140439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday welcomed an agreement reached between Japan and the U.S. for stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreed in a meeting in Washington that some U.S. holdings of special drawing rights [SDRs] in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be transferred to Japan in exchange for yen so that U.S. monetary authorities can use the yen fund to prop up the dollar in the currency market.

The finance minister said the agreement is "good" for stabilizing exchange rates.

Miyazawa praised the agreement as indicating the determination of the U.S. to defend the dollar, brushing aside a question from reporters that the planned U.S. sale of SDRs might be too small compared with the size of the currency market.

### **Bank Officials Support Accord**

OW140428 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) officials welcomed Thursday a Japan-U.S. accord on a new plan to stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate unveiled in Washington.

A senior BOJ official described the plan as showing in specific form the stance of U.S. authorities, including the White House, to defend the dollar.

The plan, agreed at a White House meeting Wednesday between Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, calls for Japan to use U.S.-held special drawing rights (SDRs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide yen funds with which the federal reserve will support the dollar.

The measure, designed to dampen speculative dollar selling, is aimed at producing the same effect as a dollar-defense program announced in 1977 by then U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the official said.

The Carter program called for the issuance of treasury bonds outside the United States to shore up the dollar. Such "Carter bonds," eventually converted into U.S. currency, boosted demand for the dollar.

At their meeting, Takeshita and Reagan did not refer to a similar "Reagan bond" plan proposed by some U.S. trading partners.

But the SDR-for-yen arrangements "can be expected to produce the same effect as Reagan bonds" and will substantiate a December 22 statement on dollar stability by the group of seven (G-7) monetary powers, said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

### **Business Leaders Comment**

OW140451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0423 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Japanese business leaders said Thursday they welcome the just-announced Japan-U.S. agreement on a new scheme to shore up the dollar against the yen.

The plan, unveiled by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President Ronald Reagan after their White House meeting, is "a step forward" toward greater currency stability, said Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It "will have a favorable impact on market psychology," he added.

Echoing him, Takashi Ishihara, head of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said he would like to see the measure stabilize the yen-dollar exchange rate.



Eishiro Saito, chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said he has been encouraged by Reagan's statement at the meeting that he would veto protectionist trade legislation.

Saito expressed the hope that Reagan will go through with this policy.

At his meeting with Takeshita, Reagan specified limited U.S. access to the Japanese construction market and trade in beef and oranges as pending bilateral issues.

In this connection, Ishihara voiced regret over Japan's belated response to bilateral trade disputes, saying Japan tends to leave these problems unresolved unless it is pressured to tackle them.

### **Bank Gives Priority to Price Stabilization**

*OW140905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Satoshi Sumita said Thursday the central bank will place top priority on stabilizing prices to realize a lasting expansion of domestic demand.

Sumita went on to say that price stability would help in restructuring the Japanese economy in the hope that its current account surplus will be reduced.

Sumita also said the central bank will monitor developments of the yen-dollar exchange rate, which is still going through an unstable phase.

In a speech to business executives, he said the currency market will hinge on U.S. trade figures for November, to be released Friday.

Sumita said the BOJ is ready to take flexible steps in guiding short-term interest rates in response to both exchange rate fluctuations and price movements.

He said short-term interest rates will be allowed to fall in the wake of higher levels stemming from increased fund demand at the end of last year.

The central banker warned that prices will move upward in the future due to possible tight supplies of products and labor.

He referred to the effective Japanese job opening-to-application ratio, which recorded the 10-year high of 0.81 on the base of 1 in July and to the rapid growth of money supply.

The money supply, which is generally defined as the sum of cash, demand deposits, large-scale time deposits and certificates of deposit (CDs), scored a 12.4 percent year-on-year growth in November, the greatest increase since May 1979.

Sumita said Japan's economy is on the right path, gradually shifting its dependence from external demand to domestic demand.

He added that Japan should forge ahead with further liberalization in various fields to increase imports.

### **Money Flow to U.S. Via Securities Dropping**

*OW091032 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT  
9 Jan 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Japanese investment in U.S. stocks and bonds has decreased noticeably as a result of the dollar's sharp decline in exchange value against the yen, financial sources said Saturday.

They said Japanese institutional investors such as insurance companies hesitate to invest in U.S. portfolios because of foreign exchange risks.

In contrast, an increasing amount of government funds swollen by Bank of Japan's intervention to support the dollar is being funneled into the United States, they said.

The central bank has purchased a huge amount of dollars in active intervention in the Tokyo money market since the Group of Seven (G-7) nations issued a joint statement in December, recommitting themselves to stabilizing money markets.

The sources said the Bank of Japan is certain to suffer huge losses if the dollar's value declines again.

The central bank is confronted with the problem of how to encourage institutional buying of U.S. Treasury bonds to be floated next month, they said.

Purchases of U.S. Treasury securities by Japanese institutional investors have fallen sharply since last summer because of lower U.S. interest rates as well as the dollar's continued decline.

Insurance company officials said they have no choice but to rest investment in the U.S. because of the dollar's recent wild fluctuations.

Reflecting active intervention by the central bank, Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of last December nearly doubled over a year ago to 81.5 billion dollars.

The central bank invested most of the reserves in U.S. Treasury bills, thus substituting for Japanese investors to provide funds to the U.S. Government.

Central bank intervention has only a limited impact on currency trading since its disposable funds are too small to influence daily foreign exchange transactions which exceed 200 billion dollars worldwide, said Kazuaki Harada, managing director at Sanwa Bank Ltd.'s research institute.

He warned that the Bank of Japan's receipts of interest on U.S. Treasury bills will decrease in terms of yen if the dollar's value falls from the current level, curtailing its fund contribution to the Japanese Government.

**Officials Refuse Comment on Chiang's Death**  
*OW131503 Tokyo KYODO in English 1500 GMT*  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 13 KYODO—Japanese Government officials Wednesday refused official comment on the death of Taiwanese President Chiang Ching-kuo since the two countries do not have diplomatic relations.

But official sources said Taiwan's policy toward Japan will not undergo any major change under Chiang's successor, Li Kuo-hua, in view of Taiwan's political stability and economic prosperity.

The sources said the Japanese Government hopes the new Taiwanese leadership will maintain a flexible approach toward China, including an eased ban on visits to mainland China by Taiwanese residents for family reunions.

A source at the Foreign Ministry said Taiwan is achieving steady economic growth as one of newly industrialized nations in Asia, along with South Korea and Singapore.

"It is unthinkable that Taiwan, which is enjoying stability both politically and economically, will be thrown into confusion over the post-Chiang leadership," the source said.

**Obuchi Expresses Condolences**  
*OW140429 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Thursday that he deeply regrets the death of Taiwan's President Chiang Ching-kuo.

Obuchi told reporters that the Japanese Government cannot comment officially on his death but that he personally prays his soul may rest in peace and offers his condolences to the bereaved family.

Chiang died of a heart attack Wednesday.

The Nationalist government severed diplomatic relations with Japan in 1972 when Japan established ties with Beijing.

**JSP's Doi To Visit USSR 17-25 February**  
*OW140447 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0433 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—Takako Doi, head of the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union February 17-25, the party's Central Executive Committee said Thursday.

The committee endorsed the nine-day schedule which has already been approved by Moscow. The overseas trip will be the fourth for Doi, who was elected the first JSP chairwoman by card-carrying members in September 1986, following three visits last fall to the United States, North Korea and China.

In a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Doi is expected to discuss the recent U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate a whole range of nuclear missiles as well as the possibilities for disarmament in the Asia-Pacific region.

**JCP Delegation Leaves for India, Denmark**  
*OW140851 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0758 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 14 KYODO—A Japan Communist Party delegation led by Vice Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa left for New Delhi Thursday on visits to India and Denmark.

The delegation is visiting India at the invitation of the opposition Communist Party and Denmark at the invitation of the Socialist People's Party.

It will return to Tokyo on January 26.

**Expanded Trade With ASEAN Considered**  
*OW100542 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT*  
10 Jan 88

[Text] Denpasar, Indonesia, Jan 10 KYODO—Japan is considering measures to increase imports from the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in response to their rapidly expanding industrial production capacity, a Japanese source here said Sunday.

The source, close to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said Japan will try to expand a list of ASEAN products eligible for preferential tariff treatment, increase investment in ASEAN countries and restructure Japanese industry in order to give ASEAN wider access to its domestic market.

"They are building up their industrial production capacity at a tremendous speed," the source said, adding that who should buy their increasing supply of manufactured goods remains a "big" problem.



At present, the United States is the largest trade partner for most ASEAN members and other countries in Asia, including Japan.

ASEAN is Japan's third largest trade partner after the United States and the European Community (EC).

ASEAN, one of the fastest growing regional economies of the world, groups Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei.

The source then suggested that Japan boost its imports from other countries in Asia so they will not be so dependent on the United States as an export market.

The source also stressed the importance of readjusting the Japanese economy in line with the industrial progress in other Asian countries.

Referring to the growing economic strength of the Asia-Pacific region, Japan's Trade Minister Hajime Tamura said here last week that its vitality should be used to help spur the world economy.

Tamura was here to attend a conference of top trade negotiators from the region as well as representatives of the EC and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

**1988 Development Aid Budget Breaks Record**  
*OW121331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT*  
12 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Japan will become the world's biggest donor of official development assistance (ODA)—concessionary aid to developing countries—in dollar terms in fiscal 1988 beginning April 1, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Japan's ODA will total 1.35 trillion yen (about 10 billion dollars) under the fiscal 1988 budget and the fiscal investment and loan program or the second budget, the ministry said.

The amount exceeds ODA appropriations worth 8.8 billion yen to be disbursed by the United States for fiscal 1988, the ministry said.

The Japanese ODA program also represents an 8.8 percent increase from the original budget for fiscal 1987. However, grant aid to developing countries will account for only 47 percent of the total ODA figure—far below 90 percent of the U.S., 99 percent of Britain and 78 percent of France.

Japan's overall grants will amount to 710.9 billion yen in the fiscal 1988 budget, which is still subject to approval in the current ordinary session of the Diet.

A Finance Ministry official said Japan "cannot go overboard in boasting of the (big) ODA figure" because of the low ratio of grant aid to the total ODA budget.

He said Japan should boost the ratio of grant aid in the coming years, adding that the yen's appreciation helped inflate the ODA figure "automatically."

The U.S. and other developed countries have been asking Japan to boost the ratio of grants to developing countries so as to assume an international responsibility commensurate with Japan's economic power.

The ministry said that lendings to developing countries will account for 789.7 billion yen of the total ODA appropriations.

The ministry is considering pressing the Finance Ministry and other government agencies to agree to its plan to boost the ratio of grants to the total ODA disbursement, the official said.

Of the grant total, bilateral grants aimed at financing economic development projects, food assistance and technological transfers to developing countries will total 393.7 billion yen and disbursements to international organizations such as the World Bank 317.2 billion yen.

**Takeshita Asks for Government Relocation Plans**  
*OW120525 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT*  
12 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita told cabinet ministers Tuesday to present specific plans on January 22 to move at least one office of each ministry and government agency outside Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said.

Obuchi quoted Takeshita as saying in a cabinet meeting the plan is the key to decentralization of functions from Tokyo to other areas.

The cabinet meeting January 22 will also consider the problem of high land prices, Obuchi said.

The prime minister is pushing the plan to move government offices outside Tokyo in an effort to cope with excessive centralization of functions in Tokyo and curb skyrocketing rise of land prices in Tokyo.

The government plans to submit a bill to the current session of the Diet providing for offices of ministries and government agencies to move outside Tokyo.

The bill is based on a comprehensive national land development plan compiled by the National Land Agency. The plan aims at making Japan a "multipolarized and decentralized" nation, dispersing administrative, industrial and cultural functions to various parts of the country.

The plan calls on the public and private sectors to invest 1,000 trillion yen in the development program by 2000.

### **Mongolia**

#### **Batmonh Congratulates CSSR President Husak**

*OW140522 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English  
0910 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh has congratulated Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on his 75th birthday. The tireless efforts of Gustav Husak in consolidating the unity, cohesion, and cooperation of the socialist community countries and in strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world over have won deep respect of the entire world public, including the Mongolian people, says the message of greetings.

Gustav Husak was awarded the Order of Sukhe Bator in recognition of his huge contribution toward strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Mongolia and Czechoslovakia and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

#### **Batmonh Greets Bangladesh Communist Leader**

*OW140532 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English  
0910 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] Mongolian party leader Batmonh has congratulated General Secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party Central Committee, Saifuddin Ahmed Manik, on his election as the party leader.

Batmonh wished Saifuddin Ahmed Manik great success in the struggle for safeguarding the interests of the Bangladesh working class and the entire working people and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

#### **Commentary on Japanese Premier's Policy**

*OW140041 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1715 GMT 12 Jan 88*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 January (OANA-MONTSAME)—A MONTSAME commentator writes: The progressive public of the Asia-Pacific region has been following with alarm over the situation taking shape in Tokyo. The received information directly proves the fact that the present Japanese cabinet headed by Noboru Takeshita pursues an unhealthy policy in turning Japan into yet another big military and political power.

According to the press of many Asian countries N. Takeshita's cabinet is planning to increase the allocations for maintaining military bases on the territory of Japan, to buy or create by joint efforts the modernized aircraft and up-to-date battleships [as received]. Moreover, the country which Constitution prohibits the militarization is planning to possess aircraft carriers.

Does the official Tokyo need in "rearmament" when a positive trend has appeared in the world politics towards establishing a new political thinking after the famous signing of the Soviet-American historic document on the elimination of the intermediate missiles?

Undoubtedly, a categorical answer is raising itself. Meanwhile, certain circles in Japan are not satisfied with the outcomes of the Washington summit. Suffice it to say that the Japanese Foreign Ministry recently has issued an unofficial review of international situation in 1987, and its perspectives for 1988, where it underlined that it is not advisable to share the optimistic and pacifist mood capturing the world policy after the Soviet-American summit in Washington.

Openly supporting militaristic ambitions of their Far-Eastern ally the USA and Great Britain are striving to use Tokyo in their far-reaching policy. The majority of foreign observers are inclined to see an exclusively sharp political pressure of the USA on Japan as far as the militaristic policy is concerned. But the roots of Tokyo's militarist ambitions are to be found in Japan itself. N. Takeshita's accession to political power was marked by the strengthening of the forces trying to revive the former power of Japanese military forces, establish their military presence in the Asia-Pacific region and enlarge its interests thousands of miles far from its border. The activities of N. Takeshita and high ranking officials of his cabinet aimed at elaborating and carrying out the Japanese military policy do not meet the strivings of the world people and the demand of present time, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

#### **Government Reports Fulfillment of 1987 Plan**

*OW140452 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English  
0910 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] The national daily UNEN carries a report of the Central Statistical Board on the fulfillment of the 1987 socioeconomic development plan. In 1987 the scale of social production increased and the state plan was met in general. The national economy received 4.8 billion tugriks worth of investments, and basic assets worth 4.2 billion tugriks were commissioned.

In 1987 the growth of national income production was 3.5% and industrial production output grew by 4.7% as against 1986. During that period average annual agricultural output increased by 14%. [as heard] In 1987 allocations for social and cultural undertakings went up by 5.7%, and the cash income of the population grew by 4%. There was a substantial increase in the production and consumption of meat and meat products, milk and dairy produce, butter, potatoes, and other vegetables and eggs. By late 1987 Mongolia's population compared to the same period in 1986 grew by 51,600 people.

## North Korea

### Ho Tam Addresses Joint Pyongyang Meeting

SK140653 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0700 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] A joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, political parties, and social organizations was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 13 January.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the meeting site. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" were hung at the place.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the CPRF; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPRF; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Chi Chang-ik, chief secretary of the Central People's Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF; Yom Tae-chun, member of the DFRF Presidium; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; Kang Chom-suk, chief secretary of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; and members of the Central People's Committee, responsible functionaries of committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, functionaries of the political parties and social organizations, and other functionaries concerned.

The meeting was also attended by correspondents and publication functionaries of many foreign countries staying in our country.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

The meeting discussed the step to put the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for a North-South joint conference into practice at an early date.

Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the CPRF, made a report at the meeting.

### Proposes North-South Talks

SK140349 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1000 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Report by Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at 13 January joint conference of the Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, and representatives of political parties and public organizations at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] [Applause] Comrades: All the working people in the country are now filled with a firm faith and burning resolve to implement the programmatic tasks the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented in his historic new year's address to hasten the completion of the long-range tasks of socialist construction and to make this year one of creating a new phase for national harmony and unity between the North and the South.

Even the broad range of the world's peace-loving people who are deeply concerned about peace on the Korean peninsula and our country's reunification question, expressing their full support for and sympathy with the epochal policy for North-South negotiations that the great leader presented in his new year's address, hope that it will be realized at an early date.

Reflecting this aspiration of the people at home and abroad, we are now holding a joint conference of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, political parties, and public organizations to take practical measures designed to realize a new measure for national salvation stated by the great leader. [applause]

Recognizing that the holding of this joint conference is very timely, I am about to make a report on the measures needed to realize at an early date the proposal on a North-South joint conference, as stated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which was put on the table as an agenda item for this conference to discuss.

As is widely known, in his new year's address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after analyzing and summing up the efforts exerted last year by our party and the government of the Republic to ease the tension prevailing in the country and to create a phase favorable to the peaceful reunification and successes and lessons attained by the South Korean people in their struggle to bring an end to the fascist military dictatorship, to achieve the cause of democratizing society and turning it into one governed by independence, and to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, has once again made clear the principled stand concerning the issues of North-South talks and the reunification question.



Explaining that taking an attitude and stand today to promote national harmony and unity and to ease tension is the minimal principled demand for the settlement of the issues concerning North-South talks and the reunification question, the respected and beloved leader has stated a flexible stand to meet and converse at any time with anyone who takes this principled attitude, not only the people of all walks of life, political parties, public organizations, and people of different opposition groups, but also with those in power in South Korea, unless this is contrary to the people's will, individually or collectively.

In particular, in his new year's address the great leader put forward an epochal proposal for convening a North-South joint conference attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organizations from both sides, including the persons in authority of both sides, and people of all walks of life, as a measure for national salvation aimed at turning this year the situation on the Korean peninsula, which the world's people are watching with deep concern, decisively in favor of peace and peaceful reunification of our country, to discuss and settle at an early date such issues as halting large-scale military exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, arranging multinational disarmament talks, cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and the South, and ceasing to hurl abuse and slander against the other.

The proposal for convening a North-South joint conference is a new proposal for national salvation which is capable of opening a door in the wall that has long kept the North and South isolated from each other, of bringing an end to the acute animosity and confrontation, and of moving the situation in our country, which is rapidly edging toward perpetual division and toward the brink of war, firmly in the direction of national harmony and detente. [applause]

This proposal is a brilliant beacon of the people's aspirations for national salvation and a banner of encouragement designed to open a phase of change in the struggle for national reunification by embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. [applause]

Convinced that the great leader's proposal for a North-South joint conference is the most reasonable measure for national salvation capable of providing a new opportunity for changing the situation by crystalizing the consensus of the entire population and of hastening the historic cause of national reunification, I fully support and welcome it together with all those participating in the joint meeting. [applause]

Comrades, the proposal on convening a North-South joint conference attended by the representatives of all political parties and public organizations, including the persons in authority of both sides, and people of all walks of life, is a very significant initiative and a practical and just proposal that has correctly reflected the situation in our country and the ardent aspirations of the entire

population for national reunification and that has clearly explained the ways to remove the imminent obstacles laid to reunification. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The convocation of the North-South joint conference will make it possible to open a new phase in breaking the state of isolation between the North and South and in promoting peace and peaceful reunification of the country, which is hoped for ardently by the nation.

The great leader's proposal on convening the North-South joint conference is the most practical proposal designed to solve the pressing issues currently arising between the North and South and to open a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification.

The pressing issues that currently must be solved between the North and South are to eliminate the state of confrontation between the North and South, which is worsening each day, achieve national harmony and unity, and ease tension.

To solve these pressing tasks, which are related to the national interests of life and death, it is imperative that such issues as halting large-scale military exercises and arms race, cohosting the Olympics, and ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against the other be solved first.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the persons in authority in South Korea conduct every year together with the United States by mobilizing a large number of troops, approximately 200,000 soldiers, is a dangerous factor that exacerbates discord and confrontation among our people and leads the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Past North-South talks, although they were conducted on many occasions, were ruptured without bearing the fruit they deserved because the North and South conducted them with their guns turned against each other. It was also precisely the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that suddenly halted the various forms of North-South talks that have been arranged in the recent past.

This being the case, in order to dissolve the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South and change the situation, it is imperative that such issues as halting large scale military exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, be solved at an early date as a matter of course.

Arranging multinational arms reduction talks is an urgent task for guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the peaceful reunification. The phased arms reduction proposal advanced by the government of the Republic is a very important and reasonable proposal to remove the causes of armed conflicts in our country and guarantee solid peace.

Only when the armed forces of both the North and the South are reduced on a large scale to less than 100,000, only when foreign military bases are removed, and only when the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] is turned into a peace zone will there be neither northward invasion nor southward invasion on the Korean peninsula. It [the Korean peninsula] will be turned into a buffer zone, a nuclear-free, peace zone that does not pose a threat to anyone, and a new phase for solid peace and peaceful reunification will be opened in our country. This is why, following its proposal for a phased arms reduction, the government of our Republic last year took an active measure to unilaterally reduce troops by 100,000 and made all sincere efforts to arrange arms reduction talks. Arranging arms reduction talks at the earliest date is the only correct solution by which our nation can live peacefully, without confronting with each other and without being threatened with nuclear catastrophe.

Today, one of the acute questions posed between the North and the South is a question related to the 24th Olympic games. To ensure that the 24th Olympics be held in such a way as to correspond to the original ideal of the Olympic movement and in the interest of global peace, benefiting the cause of reunification in our country, we proposed a plan to cohost them and made all sincere efforts to realize the plan.

However, the South Korean authorities who are pursuing the permanent division into two Koreas have ignored our proposal even until today when the deadline for application for participation in the Olympics is imminent. And they are attempting to unilaterally host the Olympics.

Under this condition, the 12 January statement of the DPRK Olympic Committee declaring the decision not to attend the Olympics, which South Korea is attempting to unilaterally host, is totally just.

The confrontation between the North and the South should no longer be fostered with the Olympics issue. Proceeding from this stand, we will make patient efforts in the future, too, to resolve the issue of cohosting the Olympics.

Today the people from all walks of life in South Korea tenaciously oppose the use of the Olympics for fabricating two Koreas and raise voices calling for cohosting the Olympics by the North and the South.

If the Olympics are held unilaterally after all without resolving this urgent issue, antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South will be more acute and this will cause great disappointment among all the people who aspire for reunification.

The slander and smears which endlessly promote and inspire mistrust and antagonism are a question that must be resolved immediately in promoting an atmosphere for national reconciliation and unity. As all the facts show, the questions of halting large-scale military exercises and

the arms race, of cohosting the Olympic games, and of stopping slander and smears and some other pending questions are minimum questions that must be resolved without fail for national unity and for the alleviation of tension between the North and the South and are the most pressing questions, whose solution cannot be delayed even for a moment. If even such minimum questions are not resolved, it will be difficult for the North and the South to ever be reconciled and united and it will be impossible for them to jointly realize such national causes as the question of reunifying the country.

If the same fellow countrymen, without national generosity with which to resolve such minimum questions, are continuously hostile to and confront each other and aggravate military tension, our nation consequently will not be able to escape from the catastrophe of a war; moreover, the worst catastrophe of a nuclear war.

No Korean people, whether they are in the North or in the South, want a war or want to suffer a nuclear catastrophe. Anyone who has a conscience must duly and seriously ponder an urgent question upon which the existence of the nation depends and must willingly rise up in a patriotic noble cause to resolve this question. Contained in the proposal for convening a North-South joint conference, a proposal advanced by the great leader, is the most correct plan by which the North and the South can resolve pressing questions by making joint efforts.

Reunifying the fatherland is an important question that is related to the destiny of the entire nation and is a pan-national cause that can be attained only when the entire nation participates in realizing this cause.

It is our fellow countrymen in the North and the South who suffer directly from national division, and it is also no one but the people in the North and the South who are anxiously looking forward to the country's reunification. Therefore, for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country, a broad-based stage of talks upon which the opinions of various parties, various factions, and the people of all of life in the North and the South can be fully reflected must be provided and an opportunity and conditions must be provided so that the people of broad strata can participate in resolving the reunification question.

All of the pressing questions that must be resolved immediately in order to promote reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and to alleviate tension between them are important matters of the nation that are related to national interests and that must be resolved in conformity with the opinions of the entire nation. It is the historical summation of and precious lesson from the dialogues of the past that the questions of this significance cannot be smoothly resolved on a narrow stage by a handful of people. This is not only the lesson from the past but also a strong demand of an absolute majority of South Korean people. Demands are widely voiced in South Korea that the masses be the leading force in resolving the reunification question, and

the people of various classes increasingly demand that they themselves directly participate in resolving the reunification question. Moreover, the result of the presidential election last December clearly showed that South Korea's ruling forces cannot represent the opinions of an absolute majority of the people. We must not disregard these objective facts, must respect the opinions of an absolute majority of the South Korean people, and must realize their desires.

The great leader declared convening a North-South joint conference with the participation of representatives of various parties and social organizations and people from all walks of life, including the persons in authority on both sides. This is a patriotic proposal that contains the most reasonable plan for negotiations to smoothly resolve, with the will and efforts of all of the nation, questions related to national reconciliation and unity in conformity with the original nature of the reunification question and to actively open a phase for reunifying the fatherland. [applause]

The proposal to convene a North-South joint conference, a proposal that the great leader advanced in his new year's address, is the most timely measure for national salvation made this year, in particular, which the world's people are watching with great anxiety, a year of a new turnover. [applause]

This year, 1988, is expected to be a year more tense and complex than ever not only in view of South Korea's internal situation but also in view of the overall situation on the Korean peninsula. The cause that may complicate and worsen the situation on the Korean peninsula does not lie in the North but inside South Korea.

As is known by all, at present, in South Korea, a serious confrontation is continuing between the democratic force seeking independence, democracy, and reunification and the fascist forces seeking to extend military dictatorship and perpetuate the division of the nation, and this is expected to become more aggravated as time passes.

No one doubts that the belligerent circles of South Korea may lose their reason and may attempt to find a way out in some adventurous way from the serious political crisis created in South Korea as a result of this confrontation.

Moreover, under the circumstances in which, in our country where the armed forces of the two sides acutely confront each other over the MDL, the United States is imposing an undisguised military threat, while saying that it will additionally send vast armed forces into the waters and skies of South Korea on the pretext of guaranteeing the so-called security of the Olympics, how can anyone guarantee that this will not precipitate a military clash?

Indeed, it can be said that this year is a watershed year for our nation in which it will be decided whether the North and South will provide a new opportunity of

national reconciliation and unity or whether they will take the path of war by continuing to seek national antagonism and confrontation.

We should settle pending difficulties through joint national efforts, come what may, and should decisively turn this year's situation on the Korean peninsula, which the world people watch with deep apprehension, into a direction of relaxation and peaceful reunification.

If the North-South joint conference is held as elucidated by the great leader and if the question of halting large military exercises and other pending questions, in which all compatriots are greatly interested, are successfully settled there, the situation of our country, which is in the state of acute confrontation, will usher in a new period of thaw and an epochal aspect will open for the future of the peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the nation. [applause]

If the North-South joint conference is held and proceeds successfully, suspended multichannel dialogues can be resumed between the North and South and a way can be paved for multisided collaboration and exchanges. A new history of truly mutual reconciliation and unity will begin. Indeed, the new guideline of the great leader to hold the North-South joint conference is a source of strength which gives all compatriots hope, confidence, and courage toward the reunification of the fatherland, and is a nation-saving torch which shows a bright dawn of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

We should make this a year during which national harmony and unity are achieved without fail by immediately realizing the proposal for holding the North-South joint conference newly put forward by the great leader. We should make it a year during which tensions should be relaxed and a phase favorable to peaceful reunification should be opened.

Proceeding from this aspiration, we, in the name of this joint meeting, again propose sincerely to the personages concerned [kwangye tangsajadul] in South Korea to convene a North-South joint conference in which representatives of all political parties and public organizations including the persons in authority in both sides and the people from all walks of life will attend as a step to open an epochal turning point in today's situation. [applause]

The North-South joint conference should discuss the issues of putting an end to large-scale military exercises within this year including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, of holding multinational arms reduction talks, of cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and the South regardless of the deadline for application to participation in the Olympics, and of ending the mutual slander and smears.

In addition, other issues, too, can be discussed at the same time, if they can help reconciliation, unity, and alleviation of tension between the North and South.



We would consider it good for the North-South joint conference to be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul. As for the time of the North-South joint conference, in view of the acute nature of the prevailing situation and to resolve the problem, we think the sooner, the better. For this we propose that a preliminary meeting be held in Panmunjom on 19 February to have prior discussions of matters relating to the convocation of the North-South joint meeting. [applause]

We think it advisable that the delegation to the preliminary meeting be composed of 5 to 7 delegates with authority from the authorities of both sides, political parties, and public organizations, and that the delegates of the authorities of both sides be those of ministerial level and the delegates of political parties and public organization be those of the deputy head level.

If anyone has at least some concern over the destiny of the country and nation, there should be absolutely no reason or condition whatsoever that he cannot accept our new proposal, which has proceeded from the single desire for national salvation.

I express conviction that the South Korean authorities, all political parties and social organizations, and personages of all strata will sympathize with our proposal for the North-South joint conference and, thus, will show affirmative responses.

Comrades, today, we are facing an important task of starting an excellent beginning of national unity and of relaxing tension this year and of making the situation decisively favorable for peace and peaceful reunification by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's new nation-saving proposal.

We should energetically carry out the work to hold the historic North-South joint conference at an early date.

In this connection, I, in the name of this joint meeting, put forth an opinion that the letter, which contains our proposal for the North-South joint conference, be sent to the South Korean authorities, representatives of all political parties and social organizations, and individual personages. [applause]

Our people's struggle for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification is an important part of the struggle for the peace of Asia and the world. We express expectation that the governments, political parties, and social organizations of all peace-loving countries of the world will continue to extend positive support and encouragement toward our effort to realize the proposal for the North-South joint conference and our people's just cause of reunification.

Ever-victorious is our people's just and patriotic cause to accelerate durable peace of the country and its peaceful reunification through the implementation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for national salvation and reunification. [applause]

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the wise leadership of the glorious WPK, let us vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

### Meeting Discusses Reunification

*SK140519 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0445 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council, political parties and public organisations was held at the People's Palace of Culture on January 13.

Attending there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the CPRF, Kim Yon-hyok, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and others.

Debated at the meeting was a problem of taking measures for the early realisation of the proposal for a North-South joint conference advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address for 1988.

Ho Tam delivered a report at the meeting.

He said:

The proposal to convene a North-South joint conference attended by persons in authority of North and South, representatives of all political parties, social organisations and people of all social standings put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year is a very important initiative and a realistic and just proposal which correctly reflects the tense situation prevailing in Korea today and the ardent desire of all the fellow countrymen for reunification and which clearly indicates the way to remove hurdles in the way of reunification.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"A North-South joint conference will make it possible to open a new phase in breaking the deadlock between North and South and promoting peace and peaceful reunification of the country, the burning desire of the whole nation."

The proposal is the most realistic nation-saving one to settle the pressing problems between North and South and make a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification at the moment.

The urgent problems to be solved between North and South at present are to remove the daily increasing confrontation between North and South, achieve national reconciliation and unity and ease the tension.

In order to solve these urgent tasks concerning the vital interests of the nation, first of all, problems of discontinuing large-scale war games and arms race, co-hosting the Olympic games and ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other should be settled.

The proposal contains the most correct way for North and South to make joint efforts to solve the urgent problems.

For peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, wide-range negotiations that can reflect the will of all parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in North and South as best as possible should be arranged and an opportunity and conditions be provided so that broad sections of people may participate in the solution of the reunification question.

As to the immediate problems to promote reconciliation and unity between North and South and ease the tension at present, they are all important matters of the nation which are related to the interests of the nation and which should be settled in conformity with the will of the entire fellow countrymen.

If a North-South joint conference is held, as proposed by the great leader, and the problem of discontinuing large-scale war games and other immediate problems in which all the fellow countrymen show great interest are successfully settled here, our country's situation where its two parts are in a state of sharp confrontation would meet a new thawing season and an epochal phase be opened in the way to the peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the nation.

In the name of the joint meeting, the reporter politely proposed once again to the South Korean parties concerned to hold a North-South joint conference attended by persons in authority of both sides and representatives of all the political parties, social organisations and people of all social standings as a measure to open an epochal phase in improving the situation this year.

The reporter continued:

Problems of discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and other large-scale war games, of arranging multi-national disarmament talks, of co-hosting the 24th Olympic games, regardless of the deadline of making applications for the Olympiad, and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other must be discussed

within this year at a North-South joint conference. Any other matters conducive to reconciliation and unity between North and South and to detente may be also discussed.

It would be good to hold a North-South joint conference alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul.

As to the date of the conference, the sooner, the better in view of the prevailing situation and the urgency of the solution of the problems, we think.

To this end we propose to hold a preliminary meeting on February 19 in Panmunjom to discuss the problem concerning the convocation of the North-South joint conference.

Each delegation to a preliminary meeting would consist of 5-7 representatives authorized by both authorities, political parties and public organisations. It may be good to choose the representatives of the authorities of both sides at minister level and representatives of political parties and public organisations at deputy chief level. Anyone interested even a little in the destiny of the country and the nation will have no reason and condition to reject our new proposal proceeding from the single intention to save the nation.

The reporter expressed the belief that the South Korean authorities, all political parties, public organisations and people of all social standings would express sympathy with our proposal to convene a North-South joint conference and show an affirmative response.

We, he noted, express the expectation that the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world that love peace will continue to extend positive support and encouragement to our efforts to realize the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and our people's just cause of reunification.

Then, the floor was taken by Pyon Yong-nip, chairman of the Education Commission, Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The speakers said in unison that the entire Korean people in North, South and abroad will actively strive to hold a North-South joint conference at an early date and provide an opportunity of a new turn for national reconciliation and unity this year.

A preparatory committee of the North side to a North-South joint conference was formed at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a letter to the South Korean persons in authority, and political parties, social organizations and people of all social standings.

**Letter Adopted on Talks**

*SK141043 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1026 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA)—A letter to the South Korean authorities, political parties and public organizations and personages of different social standings which was adopted on January 13 at the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, Administration Council, all political parties and public organizations was handed over to the South Korean side today.

Noting that although the North and the South have different ideologies and social systems, the fellow countrymen should not fight among themselves as enemy, and not allow the nation to suffer the scourge of a nuclear war, the letter says that even though it is difficult to reunify the country right now, we must seek a way to reconciliation, unity and peaceful life as one nation of the same stock.

The letter notes that now that none of our recent made peace overtures including the proposal for parliamentary talks to conclude a non-aggression declaration has been realized, at least some impending issues between the North and the South—the problems of discontinuing large-scale military exercises and arms race, of hosting the Olympic games jointly and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders—should be settled this year.

It continues:

National reconciliation and unity can be achieved by the concentrated will and united efforts of political parties, groupings and broad masses of all walks of life, not by efforts of limited some persons or specific politicians.

Proceeding from this, we propose with respect to you to convene a North-South joint conference in which the representatives of political parties and public organizations and people from all walks of life in the North and the South including those in authority would participate.

The problems of discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and other large-scale war games, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of hosting the 24th Olympic games jointly by the North and the South regardless the deadline of application for the Olympiad, and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other must be settled within this year at a North-South joint conference.

Other matters conducive to making this year a year that will provide an opportunity of a new turn for national reconciliation and unity may be also discussed.

We think that a joint conference will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul and in view of the prevailing situation and the urgency of the solution of the problem, the sooner, the better.

We consider that it is necessary to hold a preliminary meeting on February 19 in Panmunjom for the early convocation of a North-South joint conference.

In our opinion, it is reasonable that the preliminary meeting would be participated in by 5-7 representatives authorized by both governments, political parties and organizations with representatives of the authorities of both sides at minister level and those of political parties and public organizations at deputy chief level.

If any one finds himself in the stand of becoming reconciled and united with each other as the same nation and truly wants to ease tensions and live in peace, there will be no reason to turn face away from our constructive proposal to solve the urgent problems facing the nation.

Believing that if a North-South joint conference is opened, an annal of a new history of national reconciliation and unity will be certainly recorded within this year, we express the expectation that the South Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations and persons of all walks of life will approach our proposal with prudent attitude and show an affirmative respond [as received] to it.

**Letter Delivered to South Officials**

*SK140958 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0700 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] The preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South joint meeting has delivered letters to the South Korean side. The letters to the South Korean authorities, political parties, public organizations, and figures of various walks of life adopted by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, political parties, and public organizations were delivered to the South Korean side at 1500 today through Panmunjom. Two liaison officers of our side, with the authority of the preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South joint meeting, delivered the letters to the liaison officers of the South Korean side today. The letters were sent, with authority, by Ho Tam, chairman of the preparatory committee of the North side for the North-South joint meeting.

The letters adopted by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council, political parties, and public organizations and sent to the South Korean side were addressed to:

Kim Chong-yol, prime minister; No Tae-u, president of the DJP; Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP; Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy; Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NKDP]; Yi Man-sop, president of the



KNP; Sin To-hwan, acting president of the NKDP; Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP; Kwon Tu-yong, chairman of the Social Democratic Party; Pak Hyong-kyu, permanent co-representative of the National Coalition for Democracy [NCD]; Kim Sung-hun, permanent co-representative of the NCD; Kye Hun-che, permanent co-representative of the NCD; Ko Un, permanent co-representative of the NCD; Hong Song-chol, chairman of the Central Council for National Reunification; Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Movement for Democracy and Reunification; Yu In-tae, representative of the Social Movement for Democracy and National Reunification [SMDNR]; (Yi Chol), representative of the SMDNR; Yun Pan-ung, president of the Korean Fraternal Group of Political Prisoners; Kim Tong-in, chairman of the Korean Federation of Labor Unions; Yu Tong-uk, co-chairman of the Workers Joint Committee for Democracy; (Yi Tong-kak), chairman of the Korean Council for the Well-being of Workers; So Kyong-won, president of the Korean Catholic Farmers Association; Chang Yong-kun, co-president of the National Association of Farmers; Chin Hui-taek, chairman of the Youth Coalition for Democracy; Hong Suk-cha, former president of the Korean Council of Women's Organizations; (Yi U-chong), president of the Korean Coalition of Women's Organizations; Pak Han-sang, president of the Korean Human Rights Association; (Chong Ku-hun), president of the Council of Korean Journalists; Chong Kon-ho, chairman of the Council for Democratic Journalism; Pak Tae-won, president of the Korean Federation of Scientific and Technological Organizations; Pak Il-kyong, president of the Korean Federation of Educators; Yun Yong-kyu, president of National Council for Democratic Educational Reforms; Song Nae-un, co-representative of the Council for Democratic Education; Cho Kyong-sik, chairman of the Korean Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organizations; (Won Tong-sok), co-representative of the Coalition for Mass Culture; Kim Chong-han, president of the Council of Writers for National Literature; (Mun In-kuk), president of the Korean Bar Association; (Kim Chik-il), president of the Korean National Council of Churches [KNCC]; Cho Yong-sul, chairman of the KNCC Human Rights Committee; Ko Chong-hun, (?senior executive officer) of the Chondoist Central General Bureau; Yi Ton-yong president of the Korean Catholic Council for Justice and Peace; Yi Song-chol, chief priest of the Korean Buddhist Chogyejong; Ko Kwang-chin, chairman of the Coalition for Mass Buddhist Movement; and Kim Sung-hun, president of the Korean Missionary Council for Churches and Society. The letter was also sent to other figures of various walks of life, such as Ham Sok-hon, Kim Su-hwan, Chi Hak-sun, Paek Ki-wan, Yun Po-son, and Choe Kyu-ha.

#### **U.S. To Post Americans on South Fishing Boats**

*SK131113 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1510 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] Pyongyang January 13 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists plan to post Americans on board South Korean ships engaged in fishing in Bering sea, according to a report from Seoul.

It has been brought to light that recently the U.S. Northern Pacific Fisheries Control Committee and the U.S. secretary of commerce discussed the question of permitting South Korean ships to catch fish in Bering Sea on condition that Americans are on board them.

This is part of the heinous moves of U.S. imperialism to hinder South Korean fishermen from catching fish by intensifying supervision and control over their job.

#### **Indoor Swimming Pool Ready for Olympic Games**

*SK121013 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1004 GMT 12 Jan 88*

[Text] Pyongyang January 12 (KCNA)—An in-door swimming pool is making its grand appearance in Angol of Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

The swimming pool with a total building area of 20,000 square metres and a seating capacity of 3,600 is 100 metres long.

It has a ten water-tank [as received] for swimming contests, a water-tank for training and a diving pool.

Underwater dance can be done there.

Water-tanks for contests and training are divided by sheets of glass so that contests and training can be held at the same time.

The diving pool has several springboards and platforms from one-metre high to standards high for international games and a vertical elevator.

The swimming pool gives flowing water needed for physical training.

Physical training rooms, scientific research rooms, team resting-rooms and hair-drying rooms will be built.

Water filtering equipment will be installed to make water of the pool clean at all times.

Besides, the pool will have a dispensary, public service facilities, cultural and welfare establishments and communications and shooting facilities for news coverage enough to ensure Olympic and international games.

#### **Kye Ung-tae Address on Constitution Day**

*SK102345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
0858 GMT 26 Dec 87*

[Report by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, at a central report meeting on 26 December at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of the socialist Constitution—live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we significantly mark Socialist Constitution Day amid solemn circumstances in which the people throughout the country, who have been endlessly encouraged by the brilliant vista for the complete

victory of socialism that was unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are effecting constant upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction with grand ambitions and faith for the future.

Fifteen years ago our people received a new socialist constitution overflowing with great joy and enjoying the endless glory of upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK in the midst of surging excitement and delight. [applause]

The legislation and enforcement of the DPRK's socialist Constitution were historic events of epochal significance in our people's revolutionary struggle for state construction. As a result of the legislation and enforcement of the socialist Constitution, our people came to possess a mighty legal guarantee for consolidating the revolutionary regime of the workers and peasants and for socialist gains, which we had obtained through an arduous struggle, and for more vigorously accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause.

Having recorded annals that shine with creation and construction by embodying the socialist Constitution under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people are overflowing with a firm resolve to make new and greater strides in the revolution, further consolidating proud successes attained in all fields of state activities and social life. [applause]

Comrades, the DPRK socialist Constitution is a firm guideline of our state activities, which was provided as a result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's creation of the chuche-oriented revolutionary theories on the state and law and his brilliant embodiment of them.

To successfully build socialism and communism, a party which has taken power should strengthen state power and constantly enhance its function and role.

A socialist constitution, the basic law of a socialist country, is a solid legal basis for increasing the state's function and role and a mighty weapon for a people's government to realize its politics.

Based on his deep insight of the inevitable demands for strengthening our state and social system and building socialism and communism and on his lofty achievements and rich experience attained in building state and law, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created theories on a chuche-oriented socialist Constitution and personally drafted the DPRK socialist Constitution by embodying them. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's having provided the DPRK socialist Constitution, our people have been able to successfully carry out the cause of socialist and communist construction with a new superior socialist constitution, a legal guarantee for state and social activities.

Our country's socialist Constitution is a chuche-oriented socialist constitution that embodies the immortal chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche idea is the only guiding idea of our party and the leading guideline of all activities of the Republic's government.

All lines and policies of our party and the Republic's government are based on and embody the chuche idea. The revolutionary nature and superiority of a constitution is, above all, decided by a leading idea that is consistent in it. Our country's socialist Constitution comprehensively embodies the theories of the great chuche idea and its guiding principles.

The chuche idea is a consistent leading idea and guiding principle in our country's socialist Constitution. Our country's socialist Constitution defines the chuche idea as the only guiding idea of the Republic and makes it possible to comprehensively embody it in all fields of state activity and social life, thus providing a legal guarantee for the eternal prosperity of the Republic as an independent socialist state. The greatness of the Republic's socialist Constitution and the source of its boundless vitality lie in comprehensively embodying the immortal chuche idea.

Our country's socialist Constitution is an original constitution that has reformed the composition, system, and nature of a constitution. On the basis of his profound analysis of the nature and mission of a socialist constitution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set all principles of a socialist society's political, economic, and cultural fields as objects to be stipulated in a constitution, thereby pioneering a new constitutional formation system.

All contents of our socialist Constitution are specified to realize the independent demands of the popular masses in all fields of state and social life and excellently embody the principle of collectivism in conformity with the specific nature of a socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly pioneered the formation of a socialist constitution and delineated its content in an original way. This is an outstanding achievement that has effected a turn in the work of legislating a constitution and of developing its theories. [applause]

Our country's socialist Constitution—a mighty weapon for socialist and communist construction—is a revolutionary constitution that actively contributes to realizing the cause of imbuing all of society with the chuche idea.

All revolutionary principles, which should be adhered to in socialist and communist construction, and all fighting tasks should be correctly stipulated in a socialist constitution to make it a genuine legal means to powerfully encourage the revolution and construction.

Our socialist Constitution, which comprehensively stipulates all revolutionary principles and which should be adhered to in state activities and social life and in all fighting tasks, indicates the most correct way to accelerate socialist and communist construction by organizing and mobilizing the popular masses.

Comprehensively codified in the DPRK socialist Constitution are church-oriented communist revolutionary theories and strategic and tactical policies that were clarified and systematized in a monolithic way by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our country's socialist Constitution also comprehensively contains tasks and ways to accelerate the work of remodeling man, nature, and society and to successfully attain the ideological and material goals for communism by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—the general lines of our party in socialist and communist construction.

Our Constitution provides a firm legal guarantee for making it possible to thoroughly implement the historic cause of the working class to the end by stipulating that making the class nature of the socialist country clear, strengthening the unified guidance of the state toward society, firmly adhering to the class and mass lines, and solidly cleaving to the anti-imperialist revolutionary stance are the revolutionary principle of state construction and its activities.

Our socialist Constitution is a people-minded constitution that comprehensively guarantees the independent rights of the popular working masses and makes it possible to thoroughly realize democracy in all fields of state activities and social life.

Firmly guaranteeing the independent and creative life of the popular working masses by law is an important duty of a socialist state. Our socialist Constitution thoroughly embodies its people-minded nature by broadly stipulating the opinions and demands of the popular masses and their democratic rights and freedom and by legally ensuring conditions for substantially guaranteeing their realization.

Our Constitution most solidly specifies the constitutional rights of the popular masses on the principle of enhancing their status of being the masters of the state and society and firmly guarantees their substantial realization by law.

Also, our Constitution clarifies the legal duties of the popular working masses so that they can fulfill their responsibility and role as those who are charged with the revolution and construction and comprehensively specifies conditions for actually guaranteeing the fulfillment of the duties.

Our socialist Constitution solemnly declares that the Republic's state power belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals and provides all rights for them so that all citizens can freely participate in social and political activities.

Along with this, it enables all workers to enjoy the right to be employed; the right to receive free educational and medical benefits; the right to freely participate in scientific, cultural, and artistic activities; and other broad democratic rights and freedom in all fields of economic and cultural life.

Our socialist Constitution makes its people-minded nature more clear by stipulating that the workers' democratic rights and freedom shall be further expanded along with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

Our socialist Constitution is a most revolutionary and democratic constitution which specifies that the socialist state shall be organized and managed on the principle of democratic centralism under the unitary leadership of the leader. The principle of the unitary leadership of the leader and the principle of democratic centralism are the basic principles of the organization and activities of a socialist (?state) united as one.

When the principle of democratic centralism under the unitary leadership of the leader is implemented, the socialist state can be managed and operated in conformity with the opinions and demands of the popular masses, democracy can be thoroughly guaranteed, and the main force of the revolution can be constantly strengthened by more firmly rallying the popular masses around the leader.

Our country's socialist Constitution reflects the demand for embodying the principle of the unitary leadership of the leader in the construction of a socialist state and stipulates that an orderly state guidance system, in which the state organs work under the unitary leadership of the state president, shall be established and that all state organs shall be organized and managed in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

The DPRK's presidential system stipulated in the socialist Constitution, which most correctly reflects the decisive role of the leader in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class and the legitimate demands for building socialist state organs, is the most revolutionary and superior state political guidance system that firmly guarantees the unitary leadership of the leader in overall revolutionary work and state activities. The



system firmly reflects our people's absolute trust and confidence in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their rock-firm will and faith to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by revering the respected and beloved leader permanently and by upholding his leadership. [applause]

Indeed, the DPRK's socialist Constitution is a grand political code of laws that legally fixes shining victory and success, which our people attained in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and sums up the correct lines and policies of the WPK and the government of the Republic. It is an encyclopaedic collection of revolution and construction that comprehensively elucidates all important tasks rising in discharging the socialist and communist cause and is an immortal classical work that newly develops and enriches the revolutionary theory on the state and law. [applause]

Since the first day of its establishment and enactment, our socialist Constitution, under the wise leadership of the WPK, has been embodied in state activities and social life, thus fully displaying its vitality.

Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song framed the socialist Constitution, he has given wise leadership so that all problems arising in thoroughly enforcing it can be solved correctly. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has mapped out (laws) and regulations to implement the socialist Constitution, has clearly indicated directions and methods for strengthening a socialist law-abiding life based on them, and has seen to it that a law-abiding ethos can be solidly established in all fields of state and social life and that our socialist law can contribute better to our people's revolutionary struggle and construction.

Our party has clearly delineated all problems of principle that have been raised in thoroughly implementing the socialist Constitution and strengthening the legal order of the state and has powerfully stirred up the entire party and all people to the struggle to solve them. It has elucidated the task of strengthening a socialist law-abiding life in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing all of society with the chuche idea and the task of a revolutionary law-abiding ethos throughout society, has indicated ways for discharging them, and has seen to it that all people can voluntarily turn out to work and live as demanded by the socialist Constitution.

All principles and tasks stipulated in the socialist Constitution have been excellently implemented under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. As a result, brilliant success has been attained in our people's revolutionary struggle and all fields of state activities.

With the thorough implementation of the principles of the political field that have been stipulated in the socialist Constitution, the function and role of the people's government have been further strengthened, and as a

result of the vigorous work of accelerating the ideological revolution and indoctrinating the working people for their revolutionization and working classification, great changes have taken place in the ideological and spiritual traits of our people.

Today, all of our working people have firmly armed themselves with the chuche idea and have struggled devotedly to implement all lines and policies of our party and the government of the Republic, taking them as their firm faith. All the people are living and working only along the single path indicated by the party and the leader with firm faith in and optimism about the future of communism and socialism. They are struggling for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, the people, society, and groups under the communistic and collectivist slogan of "One for all, all for one" with no thought of their own individual interests and honor.

With the brilliant embodiment of the principles of the economic and cultural fields that have been stipulated in the socialist Constitution, great changes have taken place in the economic and cultural construction of socialism. The demands of the socialist Constitution to more firmly deepen the material and technological foundations of socialism, to completely and permanently free the working people from arduous labor, to gradually transfer cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people, and to eliminate the distinction between urban and rural areas and the class distinction between the working class and farmers are being successfully implemented; and the struggle for the chucheization, modernization, and scientific of the national economy is being vigorously waged.

Today, the might of our country's self-reliant socialist national economy has been strengthened more than ever before, and new great progress has been made in the technological revolution and in resolving our country's socialist rural problem. The great Taean work system, which has embodied the communist principles in economic management; the new agricultural guidance system; and the policy for unified and detailed planning have been thoroughly implemented. As a result, a constant improvement has been registered in the work of guiding and managing our country's socialist economy, and the superiority of our country's socialist economic system based on collectivism has been more vigorously demonstrated.

With the thorough embodiment of the demands of the socialist Constitution for fostering the working people to become socialist and communist builders with deep knowledge of nature and society and with a high technological and cultural level and for constructing genuine, people-oriented, and revolutionary culture, all fields of socialist cultural construction have been more rapidly developed on a sound foundation.

The socialist Constitution has been embodied in all fields of the state and society, and, as a result, the revolution and construction have been more vigorously accelerated. Thus, our country's socialist system has been constantly consolidated and developed. It is a most superior socialist system under which the masses of working people have become the masters of all things and in which all things in society serve the masses of working people. Under this system, all of the people are firmly rallied around the party and the leader and are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content (?with) an immortal social and political organism.

All people in our country are living happily under the socialist system and are enjoying genuine political freedom, democratic rights, and all conditions of the material and cultural life which have been provided by the people's government. At the same time, our people's government has performed outstandingly its mission as the representative of the independent rights of the popular masses, the organizer of creative human beings, and the householder in charge of the people's living.

All of the people are firmly united around the party and the leader and have become the strong subject of the revolution. Deeply cherishing in their hearts infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, they have devoted their all in struggling for the completion of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause. Herein lie the firm foundation of our country's socialist system and the firm guarantee of the final victory of the socialist and communist cause in our country. [applause]

With the brilliant embodiment of the socialist Constitution, the work of remolding men, nature, and society has been successfully accelerated in our country. As a result, our country has entered a new high stage in which the complete victory of socialism can be achieved in the near future. The Republic's socialist Constitution also gives great encouragement to the South Korean people who are vigorously struggling against the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule and for the right to exist and for democratic freedom and national reunification under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

Among the broad segments of South Korean people, including workers, youths, and students who are looking ahead to their future in the brilliant reality of the northern half of the Republic—in which, thanks to the brilliant embodiment of the socialist Constitution under the ray of the chuche idea, all the working people enjoy an independent and creative life—not only is the consciousness-raising activity of inculcating the noble truth of the revolution and disseminating it now being vigorously waged, but also the struggle to end the colonial and military fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification has been further enhanced with each passing day.

Not only has the DPRK's socialist Constitution bestowed great national dignity and pride on all compatriots overseas, including 700,000 compatriots in Japan, but it has also vigorously encouraged their patriotic struggle to defend the democratic and national rights and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Indeed, our country's socialist Constitution is a mighty legal guarantee for accelerating the process of the revolutionary transformation of society in all fields of ideology, technology, and culture and for actively promoting our people's onward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism and national reunification. [applause]

Through their experience, our people have deeply realized the superiority and value of the country's socialist Constitution. They have also vigorously struggled to safeguard, defend, and more thoroughly implement it. That our people have been able to register great victory and success in their revolutionary struggle and in all fields of state and social life by embodying the socialist Constitution is not just a result of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, but is also the brilliant fruition produced by the vitality of all lines and policies of our party and the government of the Republic. [applause]

At this significant meeting to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of the socialist Constitution, I extend the utmost glory and the warmest gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, who has provided the most superior socialist chuche Constitution; who has built on this land a socialist paradise in which an independent and creative life is lively; and who is leading our people to the single path of victory and glory, together with the hearts of infinite reverence and burning loyalty of all the people. [applause]

Comrades, today our people are faced with the heavy and important task of expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the cause of national reunification by more thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the first session of the Eighth SPA.

Thoroughly embodying the chuche idea in the revolution and construction is a firm guarantee of our victory and success. Only when we firmly grasp the chuche idea and advance along the path indicated by the chuche idea can we brilliantly implement the principles of the political, economic, and cultural fields which have been stipulated in the socialist Constitution; complete to the end our party's revolutionary cause for achieving independence of the popular masses; and achieve the eternal grandeur and prosperity of our fatherland.

The lines and policies of our party and the government of the Republic all embody the *chuche* idea. Thus, they show the ways and methods for putting it into practice.

All people should firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the *chuche* idea, and further strengthen the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks which have firmly rallied around the party and leader. At the same time, all people should take the lines and policies of the WPK and the government of the Republic as an unchanging faith and should be consistent in implementing them. They should further accelerate the revolution and construction in our own manner by doing this.

Vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—is a strategic line which our party and the Government of the Republic consistently maintains in socialist and communist construction. Only through the three revolutions can the ideological and material fortresses of communism be successfully occupied and the cause of the *chuche*ization of society be consummated.

By upholding the line of the three revolutions of our party and the government of the Republic, all people should give firm priority to the ideological revolution and vigorously carry out the technological and cultural revolutions together. They should accelerate the course of communist reform of our society based on the *chuche* idea by doing this.

Vigorously stepping up socialist economic construction is our important task for strengthening the material and technological foundation of socialism and accelerating the complete victory of socialism.

After unfolding a magnificent blueprint of socialist economic construction to further glorify the socialist system of our country and accelerate the complete victory of socialism, our party is vigorously encouraging the entire party, the whole country, and all people to put it into practice.

The Third 7-Year Plan put forth by our party is a far-reaching economic construction program to further strengthen the economic might of the country and improve the people's standard of living as never before. At the same time, it is a great goal to effect a decisive turn in the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism.

When the Third 7-Year Plan is fulfilled, the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy of our country will be further strengthened and our people's problems of food, clothing, and housing will be solved even more properly, and our country will proudly join the ranks of the advanced countries of the world in economic development. [applause]

We have all the conditions and possibilities for attaining the great long-range goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. With optimism and faith regarding the future and with lofty revolutionary zeal and a strong fighting spirit, all working people should continue to vigorously advance toward the great long-range goals of socialist economic construction, waging the battle against time in the spirit of *chollima*.

By firmly maintaining the revolutionary economic construction line of our party and the government of the Republic on establishing a national economy based on the principle of self-reliance, we should accelerate the *chuche*ization, modernization, and utilization of science in the people's economy. In doing this we should further strengthen economic self-reliance; equip industry, agriculture, and all other sectors of the people's economy with modern technology; and bring production and management onto a high scientific and technological plane.

In particular, we should emphasize construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, construction of the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, the Kwangbok Street construction, and the construction of other major projects to accelerate their completion. In addition, we should stabilize production at a high level at all plants and enterprises.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's theses on the socialist rural problems of our country, we should further strengthen the successes won in the irrigation and electrification of the rural economy and accelerate the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. In this way we should accomplish the tasks of the rural theses in the near future and brilliantly implement our party's far-reaching program to eliminate the gap in class between the working class and farmers.

Reality as it is developing requires that we ceaselessly enhance the leading role of the working class in all areas of state activities, thoroughly observe the principle of the working class, and firmly guarantee the unified guidance of the people's regime over the economy of the country. We should further strengthen our state and social system by doing this and thus display its superiority even more highly.

The functionaries of the people's regime should further enhance their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, and thoroughly follow the Chongsan-ri spirit and method. They should always perform as true servants of the people by doing this and vigorously accelerate socialist construction by arousing the revolutionary zeal and the creative positive quality of the masses of the people.

We should make our state and social lives even more systematic and intensify the socialist law-abiding aspect of our life. We should make all people spontaneously



observe the socialist laws and rules by doing this and cause the whole of society to be filled with the spirit of the life of the working class.

Today, reunifying the divided fatherland and achieving national sovereignty as a whole are the most urgent task of our people.

By upholding that most rational and just reunification policy of our party and government—the embodiment of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity—all people will be vigorously struggling to put it into practice. By so doing, they should smash the domestic and foreign divisionists' maneuvers for two Koreas and accelerate the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

Bright is the future of our people, who are advancing toward the victory of the cause of socialism and communism with the church-oriented socialist Constitution under the wise leadership of the party and leader. And only greater victory and honor await us.

By firmly uniting around the WPK Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, let us struggle even more vigorously to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, to accelerate the cause of the fatherland's reunification, and to consummate the church revolutionary cause. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people! [applause]

**RDP's Kim Yong-sam Urges Victory in Election**  
*SK090154 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Addressing a convention on 6 January, RDP President Kim Yong-sam stated that his party would put an end to the military rule by (?winning) in the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

He strongly urged the current regime to immediately meet his six-point demands, such as release of prisoners and a guarantee for the freedom of the press, and not to commit fraudulence in the general elections.

President Kim pledged to take the lead in putting an end to the military rule in the forthcoming elections and achieve democratization.

**Opposition Parties in South Urged To Merge**  
*SK081210 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Jan 87*

[Text] In a statement issued on 7 January, five young independent lawmakers, including Pak Chan-chong, Cho Sun-hyong, and Hong Sa-tok, called on the two opposition parties, the RDP and the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], to merge without delay for the unity of the opposition parties. They also called on the two presidents of the opposition parties, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, to form a united organization of pan-democratic forces, a working-level institution to oversee the merger of opposition parties.

In the statement, the five lawmakers noted the pressing need for another movement to integrate the opposition parties as the political situation is moving toward the general election for the 13th National Assembly amid the deteriorating chaotic state into which the opposition camp has been thrown as a result of the opposition split that led to the founding of the RDP and PPD, which in turn led to the failure to win the presidential election because, in the process, the opposition split led to division among the democratic forces and caused the public to lose faith in them. They said that the working-level organization designed to oversee the merger should be formed under the principle of RDP-PPD merger.

### South Korea

**PRC To Participate in Seoul Olympics**  
*SK141203 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[AFP report from Lausanne]

[Text] Communist China has officially informed the International Olympic Committee [IOC] of its decision to participate in the Seoul Olympic games. IOC spokesman Verdier disclosed that communist China officially informed in writing today of its decision to participate in the Seoul Olympic games. This brings the total number of countries which have officially announced their decision to participate in the Seoul Olympics to 116. [number as heard]

Eleven countries have not yet announced their decision to participate in the Seoul Olympic games, 8 of which have diplomatic relations with North Korea only; namely, North Korea [as heard], Vietnam, Syria, Seychelles, Tanzania, Cuba, Albania, and Czechoslovakia; and the 3 that have diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea; namely, Nicaragua, Madagascar, and Ethiopia.

**Kim Tae-chung Urges DPRK Olympic Participation**  
*OW141135 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Thursday called for North Korea's participation in September's Seoul Olympic games to prevent possible terrorist activities by the country.

Kim was speaking in a meeting with Michio Watanabe, chairman of the Japanese ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, at Kim's party headquarters here.

Kim said South Korea should make every effort possible to get North Korea to participate in the Seoul Olympics in order to make the games a success.

Kim said if North Korea boycotts the Olympics, it will not only lose face but might even resort to terrorist activity at the games.

On a general election to be held in South Korea by April 29, Kim said his Party for Peace and Democracy will field candidates in all constituencies.

However, Kim said he cannot say now whether he himself will run in the election.

**Organizers Hope for DPRK's Presence**  
*OW131341 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1152 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 KYODO—Olympic organizers in Seoul still hold out the hope that North Korea will agree to participate in the 1988 Olympic games despite Pyongyang's threat to boycott the games if they are "singly held by South Korea."

Kim Un-yong, Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) vice president, said Wednesday he hoped that the Soviet Union and other East European nations that have already announced their intention to participate in the games would try to persuade North Korea to also take part.

He indicated some margin of hope still remains for North Korea to take part in the games scheduled to open in Seoul September 17.

Kim, also a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said, "along with the deadline for Olympic entries (Jan. 17), the IOC will probably offer an epoch-making proposal to gain North Korea's participation in a proclamation by IOC President (Juan Antonio) Samaranch."

Regarding North Korea's declaration not to participate in the Seoul games, Kim suggested that it was an attempt to influence the nations that had not yet replied to the Olympic invitations in the wake of the Soviet Union's decision Tuesday to take part in the Seoul games.

**Hungary To Send 'Olympic Attache' to Seoul**  
*SK141213 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1204 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—Hungary has informed the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) that it will station an Olympic attache in Seoul from next month, SLOOC officials said Thursday.

The Hungarian delegate will reside in Seoul until the Seoul games end on Oct. 2, dealing with liaison affairs, according to the officials. Hungary, like other communist countries, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Hungary, the first East bloc nation to open a provisional liaison office here, had originally planned to send its attache last June but postponed until after the announcement of its decision to participate in the Seoul games, the officials added.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, which announced Monday that it will attend the Seoul Olympics, plans early next month to appoint its Olympic attache, who is expected to come to Seoul in March after the Calgary Winter Olympics.

The Soviet Union has requested that South Korea permit the entry of a Soviet representative to protect and take care of its athletes, officials and journalists during the Seoul Olympics slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

Article 38 of the Olympic Charter allows National Olympic Committees to appoint attaches to act in liaison with the organizing committee to assist teams with travel, housing arrangements and any problems that may rise.

East Germany and other communist nations are expected to follow suit and send Olympic attaches to Seoul after the Calgary Winter Games scheduled for Feb. 13-28, the officials said.

**Chon Vows Ties With PRC After Olympics**  
*OW130437 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0401 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 KYODO—President Chon Tu-hwan told Japan's conservative politician Michio Watanabe on Wednesday that South Korea will launch diplomatic efforts to establish ties with China after the Seoul Olympics in September.

Chun, meeting Watanabe at the Blue House presidential mansion, was quoted as saying he is confident of positive results from such efforts.

Watanabe, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, offered congratulations on President-elect No Tae-u's victory in the December presidential election, LDP officials accompanying Watanabe said.

No, Chon's hand-picked successor, is scheduled to replace Chon as president on February 25 in what it is hoped will be South Korea's first peaceful transition of power.

The president told Watanabe that ruling and opposition parties will reach agreement by mid-March on a revision of the election law to pave the way for an early general election for the National Assembly.

Chon noted a general election must be called before April 25 under constitutional requirements, the officials said.

Watanabe, who is on a three-day visit to South Korea since Tuesday, will meet No on Friday. He will also meet with unsuccessful presidential candidates, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil during his stay.

Chon did not respond when Watanabe mentioned North Korea's announcement Tuesday not to send delegates to the Seoul Olympics if the games are sponsored solely by South Korea, the officials said.

The president expressed thanks for Japan's support for South Korea's sponsoring the games, they said.

Chon was quoted as saying that ties between South Korea and Japan have now reached their best level, and as praising Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for visiting Seoul in January 1983 and helping to bring the two countries closer together.

Watanabe conveyed Nakasone's message to Chon saying that the former Japanese leader will visit in mid-February for a meeting with the outgoing president.

Chon, welcoming Nakasone's plan, replied that he personally respects Nakasone and is looking forward to seeing him, the officials said.

#### **Chon Sends Condolences to New ROC President**

*SK140721 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0711 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday sent a telegram to the Republic of China's (ROC) new President Yi Teng-hui, expressing the deep sorrow of the Korean Government and people with the death of President Chiang Ching-kuo.

The death of President Chiang is a great loss not only to the people of the ROC but to the Korean people, Chon said.

He said, we give high praise to the great achievements of the late President Chiang in improving the traditional friendly relations between the ROC and South Korea.

I pray that you can overcome the sorrow of Chiang's death and that you will lead the ROC to continued stability and prosperity. I sincerely hope that the friendly cooperation between the two nations will continue to be strengthened during your term, Chon said.

#### **No Tae-u Sends Message**

*OW140531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 KYODO—South Korea's President-elect No Tae-u on Thursday wired a message of condolence to the Taiwanese Government and people on the death of President Chiang Ching-kuo.

The Seoul government is considering sending a high-level envoy to the funeral service for Chiang, who died Wednesday.

South Korean mass media Thursday headlined Chiang's death, praising Chiang for his contribution to economic development and recent democratization in Taiwan.

#### **High-level Envoy to Funeral**

*SK140209 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0124 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will send either its prime minister or National Assembly speaker as a special envoy to attend the funeral services for Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo who died Wednesday, sources said Thursday.

The sources said the Korean Government will determine its envoy during an inter-ministerial meeting Thursday.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon expressed his condolences on the death of Chiang who he admired as one of the few distinguished leaders of the anti-communist world.

Chong said Chiang consolidated the foundation for the prosperity of the Taiwanese people and contributed greatly to the development of relations between South Korea and the Republic of China.

Chong, now serving as president of the National Association for the Protection of Freedom, said he believes that while the Taiwanese people have lost a great leader, they will overcome their grief and continue to build a great nation.

South Korea is the sole Asian country as well as one of the two nations in the world that have formal diplomatic relations with the Taiwan-based nationalist Chinese government.



**Relations With Taiwan Expected To Last**  
*SK140611 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0552 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—Little change is likely in the relations between South Korea and Taiwan in the near future with the death Wednesday of nationalist Chinese President Chiang Ching-kuo.

Diplomatic sources here forecast Thursday that the two nations will maintain their traditional amicable ties sustained since the era of nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

However, they did not rule out some changes in the long-run in the ties between Seoul and Taipei if exchanges between Seoul and mainland China increase sharply in non-political fields, including culture, sports and science.

South Korea has diplomatic relations with Taiwan, but not with China.

A South Korean Foreign Ministry official said it would be premature to predict what influence Chiang's demise will exert on the relations between Taipei and Beijing.

But there will be no big change at the moment in South Korean-Taiwanese relations in the fields of politics, economics and diplomacy, he predicted.

Taiwan seemed isolated in international diplomacy when it left the United Nations because of China's entry in 1971 but Taiwan has maintained economic and cultural relations with almost 140 countries, displaying its potential power, he added.

The official said the amicable ties between South Korea and Taiwan are expected to last despite the inauguration of new governments both in Seoul and Taipei. In Seoul, President-elect No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party is scheduled to take office on Feb. 25.

**Report on North's Proposed Joint Conference**  
*SK140559 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0546 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—North Korea called Wednesday for a preliminary contact with South Korea on Feb. 19 for a new round of inter-Korean talks proposed earlier by its leader Kim Il-song to discuss mutual arms reductions and co-hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Quoting an official Radio Pyongyang broadcast, NAEWOE PRESS reported Thursday that the North proposed the two sides send five to seven representatives of their governments, political parties and social organizations each headed by cabinet-level officials for the contact at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The specialized North Korea watcher said the North's offer was made in the name of Ho Tam, former foreign minister and chairman of the Committee for Reunification of the Motherland. Radio Pyongyang said the North has formed a preparatory committee for the inter-Korean talks proposed by Kim with Ho as its chairman.

NAEWOE PRESS also said Radio Pyongyang reported that Son Song-pil, president of the North Korean Red Cross, has sent a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart informing him that the North will deliver on Friday at Panmunjom its letters to the South Korean government, political parties, and social organizations in regard to the new round of inter-Korean talks.

In a new year message released on Jan. 1, Kim Il-song had proposed to the South that a joint meeting of the representatives of the governments, political parties and social organizations of South and North Korea discuss the termination of the Korea-U.S. Team Spirit joint military exercises, and such issues as arms reduction talks, co-hosting of the Olympic games, and suspension of mutual denunciations.

The South, however, rejected the North's proposal discounting it as additional peace offensive propaganda and nothing new from past overtures.

One day after the Soviet Union announced its participation in the Seoul Olympics, North Korea declared Tuesday that it would not take part in the Olympiad unless it is allowed to co-host the games.

**Report on No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam Talk**  
*SK140235 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
14 Jan 88 pp 2, 5

["Excerpts" from No Tae-u dialogue with Kim Yong-sam based on separate briefings No and Kim made to reporters after their 3-hour talk at the National Assembly 13 January]

[Text] Interparty relations and the Seoul Olympics [sub-head]

No Tae-u: I believe we will be able to take a great stride in democratic development based on the presidential election and the inauguration of a new government.

Now, I think it is time that both ruling and opposition parties pledged joint efforts to this end.

The ruling and opposition parties should become competitors of good will or genuine partners, not enemies engaged in struggles and conflicts.

I plan to brief opposition party presidents frequently on national policy, foreign policy and other important state affairs.

Opposition leaders are invited to join the advisory council of state elders and express their views at the forum.

I will meet with opposition presidents frequently so that I can reflect their views in the administration of state affairs.

The Seoul Olympics will be held in seven months. Now that the Soviet Union and most East European countries have decided to participate in the Games, they will truly be an international festival.

In any event, we should ensure the Games are hosted successfully. We will have to concentrate our national efforts on the Games.

I hope the ruling and opposition parties will be able to prepare joint measures to this end.

If you have any good ideas, please tell me.

Kim Yong-sam: The RDP will do everything possible to ensure the Olympics are a national festival and a festival for the world.

We will provide unreserved support to the DJP government if it is doing well. But we will severely criticize it if it is doing bad.

#### Election fraud controversy [subhead]

No: It cannot be denied that the December election was marred by several incidents of violence harassing both the ruling and opposition party candidates. Despite that, I think the election was held in general without much difficulty.

If there are found any unreasonable elements in the election system or in the law, I believe it desirable to redress them through discussions and negotiations between the rival political parties.

About one and a half months later, the new government will be inaugurated. While bearing your advice in mind, I promise that the new government will make tery effort to respond to the people's aspiration for democratization and national reconciliation.

Kim: The Dec. 16 presidential election was riddled with fraud and irregularities. The government and its party used money and administrative power on a massive scale to thwart my campaign efforts. False allegations against me were fabricated and the MBC and KBS acted like a private campaign agency of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Before the election, I called for the resignation of all cabinet members and formation of a caretaker cabinet for fair management of the election. But my demand was rejected.

Now, I demand ministers of home affairs, national defense and culture and information and director of the Agency for National Security Planning be dismissed and punished for their abuse of power in the election.

I also call for the immediate release and reinstatement of those who were arrested on trumped-up charges of misconduct during the election period. At the same time, retaliation against those who supported opposition candidates should be stopped this moment.

The release of political prisoners and amnesty and restoration of civil rights [subhead]

Kim: All political prisoners except confirmed Communists should be set free and reinstated. Those wanted by police should be removed from the wanted list.

The Korean-Japanese who were sentenced to death in connection with North Korean espionage must be pardoned. Also, such political detainees as Yi Pu-yong, Chang Ki-pyo, Kim Kun-tae, and Ho In-hoe should be freed.

I suggest that the government rush a large-scale amnesty bill through the National Assembly.

The cover-up attempt regarding the torture death of Pak Chong-chol [subhead]

Kim: The incident is really very serious. Responsibility should be placed on those who lied repeatedly about the incident.

Thorough reinvestigation should be conducted on the case and the then national police chief Kang Min-chang should immediately be arrested.

No: It is regrettable that this kind of incident happened. I've already instructed my deputies to take proper measures to find out the truth and punish those involved in the cover-up.

No: I've already promised a grand amnesty in time for the launching of the Sixth Republic, in order to promote Natimnal reconciliation.

Preparations are under way by the authorities concerned for the measure.

I am pushing the related officials so that the forthcoming extraordinary Assembly can act on the general amnesty.

There is never retaliation regarding the results of the presidential election, and consideration is being given to freeing election-related "criminals."

I'd like to recommend that you meet with the chief justice on the issue.

Parliamentary elections [subhead]

Kim: The National Assembly poll should be held in April. I had long favored a small constituency system. But I gave it up recently because it could reignite regional hostility which flared up during the last presidential vote. So I opted for a medium-sized electoral district because it could prevent such a problem which could destroy the nation.

I suggest we leave details to working-level negotiators from the two parties. I can not understand why the ruling party began to select candidates for the election while the poll date has yet to be decided.

People will not tolerate it if the ruling party revises the election law in its favor to secure a majority in parliament.

No: I believe that the election law should be amended through dialogue and compromise among political parties, as was the case with the Constitutional revision last year.

Such work will progress smoothly if the rival parties face the issue, transcending partisan interests. But on the election date, I think that it is natural that the election should take place and a new parliament be formed before next government is inaugurated.

In that sense, I prefer a February poll. But I think that all these matters related to the election law revision should be resolved through interparty talks and agreement.

It was something of a surprise that your party rescinded the small electoral district system and chose the medium-sized one. I hope that good results will come from the talks between our two parties' negotiators.

Freedom of the press [subhead]

Kim: Freedom of the press and speech must be firmly guaranteed and some 200 antidemocratic laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly in 1980 must be abolished.

I hope you will cooperate in the inauguration of HANKYORE newspaper.

Inspection and shadowing of democratic figures must be stopped immediately.

No: I should say that my June 29 democratic reform measures opened an era free of restrictions in the freedom of the press.

The new Constitution prohibits prior censorship and the basic Press Code has been abolished.

Inspection of politicians belongs to old practices.

The proposed formation of a special committee for political development and a probe into the alleged election rigging could be dealt with at the next Assembly.

Dec. 12, 1979 and the Kwangju incident [subhead]

Kim: The true pictures about the two incidents must be disclosed. Families of the victims of the Kwangju incident should be properly compensated and a memorial monument or hall should be erected.

No: I think there's no need to further mention the Dec. 12, 1979 incident.

Concrete measures to settle the Kwangju incident can be mapped out when we are determined to forgive and seek reconciliation.

The Committee for the Promotion of Democracy and National Reconciliation will soon map out such steps.

I hope the opposition parties also participate in the committee and make sound proposals.

#### Analysis of Planned Meetings

SK120127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
12 Jan 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon from the "News Analysis" column: "Chon's Talks With Kims May Heal National Scars"]

[Text] A series of talks between the ruling camp and the opposition will take place this and next week. They may serve to heal the trauma of division articulated by the Dec. 16 presidential election.

President-elect No Tae-u is likely to meet with Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], who is lukewarm about talks with No, has accepted President Chon Tu-hwan's offer to meet next week. Chon also plans to meet with the two other Kims.

The talks between the ruling camp and the opposition may not proceed smoothly as opposition leaders are not relenting in accusing the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party of "cheating in the election."

They demand the ruling camp apologize and discipline those responsible for "election fraud."

Presidential aides say Chon wishes to console the three Kims who lost in the election and ask them to promote harmony in politics.

The outgoing president, they say, wishes to initiate a forum for national reconciliation.



Chon's talks with Kim Tae-chung in particular seem to have a historical twist, considering Kim's arrest and the Kwangju incident in 1980.

The events of 1980 are expected to be a dominant issue of the talks between Chon and Kim who, the aides say, will not be restrained by an agenda fixed in advance.

Such pending political issues as the parliamentary election are not likely to be taken up at Chon's talks with opposition leaders.

Shortly after his election, No offered to meet with the three Kims, who won more than 60 percent of the popular vote.

By holding talks with Kim yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, who vow to attack No over "election fraud," the president-elect may wish to blunt their offensive.

Apparently No wants opposition parties to accept his inauguration Feb. 25 tacitly if they are unable to congratulate him heartily.

No also needs cooperation from the opposition for the implementation of a political schedule, including a parliamentary election, and the hosting of the Olympics in September.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to resolve the aftermath of the discordant presidential election and regional acrimony through No's talks with opposition party presidents.

In addition to the national harmony the ruling party is seeking, it is expected to lend an ear to opposition demands for the release of political prisoners and democratic reforms, including freedom of the press.

But the ruling party is balking at the opposition's demands that those responsible for election fraud should be dismissed and that the ruling camp should apologize.

The opposition parties, however, seem to have other motives in accepting the ruling camp's offer of high-level talks.

The RDP and the PPD may attempt to gain an upper hand in the divided opposition through talks with the government and the ruling party.

After having consolidated internal cohesion through a national convention, Kim Yong-sam of the RDP is willing to talk both with Chon and No.

Kim seems to believe that his party can gain edge over the PPD by eliciting concessions from President-elect No. The RDP says Kim's talks with Chon will be a matter of protocol rather than substance.

It may not be easy for the PPD, which wishes to draw many dissidents into its fold, to initiate talks with the ruling camp.

But PPD president Kim Tae-chung seems to believe that there is no problem in meeting with President Chon.

As a victim of the Kwangju incident, which took place in the process of launching the current Fifth Republic, Kim used to say he is the right person to seek healing of the scars.

To the PPD, Chon-Kim talks are a good opportunity to enhance its status by solving one of the nation's most thorny problems while keeping its image intact in the eyes of dissidents.

**Rival Parties Disagree on Assembly Session**  
*SK120211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
*12 Jan 88 p 2*

[Text] Rival political parties yesterday failed again to reach an accord on a revision to the parliamentary election law and a special National Assembly session.

Backing down from its proposal that an Assembly session be held immediately, the ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested seven standing Assembly committees hold sessions.

In separate meetings with two opposition floor leaders, DJP's Yi Tae-sun suggested that three trade-related committees and four others act on bills and trade issues before the current Assembly closes.

He also proposed a panel of parties represented in the Assembly be created to negotiate a revision of the parliamentary election law.

Kim Hyon-ku of the Reunification Democratic Party, however, opposed opening the Home Affairs Committee, saying he agreed to the convening of six other standing panels.

Kim also asserted the ruling party should separately negotiate with the opposition parties.

Ho Kyong-man of the Party for Peace and Democracy agreed in principle to Yi's proposal, saying that inter-party negotiations on revision of the parliamentary election law be settled before holding an Assembly session.

The three floor leaders are to meet again to narrow their differences.

**RDP Changes Position on Constituency Size**  
*SK140143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
14 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party, changing its earlier position favoring the small district system, yesterday adopted a medium-size constituency system under which two or more lawmakers are to be elected from each district.

The abrupt change of the party position was made after a serious debate in a party caucus and an Executive Council meeting.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong announced after the Council meeting, "Our party has decided to seek the adoption of medium-size districts for the upcoming general elections in which two or more lawmakers are elected from each district in proportion to the size of population."

The RDP spokesman claimed, however, that the current parliamentary district each electing two lawmakers should be modified in order to ensure the equal value of votes.

According to a senior member of the RDP drafting committee for the revision of the Parliamentary Election Law, districts with over 600,000 residents in special cities will elect three or more lawmakers.

The shift of the party position means the compromise of RDP president Kim Yong-sam to the demands of most incumbent lawmakers of the party for whom the multiple-election system offers a greater chance of success.

The RDP president has thus far shown his determination to seek the small constituency system in which one lawmaker is elected from each district.

But almost all the incumbent lawmakers called for the adoption of the medium-size district system, raising a strong objection to the small constituency in a joint meeting with Executive Council members at the Diplomatic Club restaurant.

In a bull session on the parliamentary electoral system, only Rep. Han Sok-pong, who was elected under the proportional representation system, favored the small district system.

The RDP lawmakers shared the view that the opposition cannot become the major opposition party under the small constituency system because of the division of the opposition force.

**No Tae-u Appoints Chae Mun-sik as DJP Chairman**  
*SK140307 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0258 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—President-elect No Tae-u, who is concurrently president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Thursday appointed Chae Mun-sik, a former National Assembly speaker, as party chairman to handle party administration on No's behalf.

No, who is scheduled to take office on Feb. 25, appointed Chae, currently the party's top adviser, in accordance with the revised DJP charter. He did not, however, make any other changes in the party's hierarchy. A native of Munkyeong, North Kyongsang province, Chae, 63, is a five-term lawmaker who served as head of the DJP's election campaign headquarters during the last presidential election.

Chae had been on the opposition side until the former opposition New Democratic Party was disbanded in 1980. He was elected vice chairman of the legislative assembly which formulated the constitution of the fifth republic. He joined the DJP in 1981.

In appointing the new chairman, No said that the politics of the new republic should be carried out through dialogue and compromise in accordance with the principles of parliamentarianism.

He said the DJP should make every effort to expand its base of support among the people by accommodating the people's wishes as revealed in the presidential election.

DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop explained the background behind Chae's appointment, pointing out that No's conviction to realize the politics of reconciliation was evident in his appointment of Chae.

Yi said Chae's appointment means that the president-elect will listen to the opposition in the future.

Meanwhile, DJP sources said that No's plan is for the current party hierarchy to steer the party through the National Assembly elections, an indication that no reshuffle in the party hierarchy will occur until the general elections.

**Economic Ministers Present 1988 Policy Plans**  
*SK140305 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0245 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government's economic policy this year will emphasize price stability, efficient management of the international balance of payments and promotion of the people's welfare, Deputy Prime Minister Chong In-yong said Thursday.

Chong made the remarks while reporting to President Chon Tu-hwan on the government's economic plans for this year. The annual new year economic briefing was also attended by three other economic ministers—Finance Minister Sakong Il, Trade-Industry Minister Na Ung-pae and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Kim Chu-ho.

Chong, concurrently the Economic Planning Board minister, while discussing the management of international payments, said that the government will open the domestic markets of some goods ahead of schedule among the 370 items which have so far been classified as goods to be protected by import bans.

He also said that the South Korean government will further loosen its foreign exchange controls and seek a gradual opening of the capital market. Expanded imports from the United States will also be pursued in an effort to maintain the trade surplus at a proper level.

Minister Sakong said his ministry would seek an overall restructuring of existing policies to support the nation's exports and continue the step-by-step liberalization of the foreign exchange control system until it reaches the level of advanced countries. He added that the government will earnestly strive to reshape the nation's finance industry and liberalize interest rates.

Minister Na said the government has set an export goal of 52 billion U.S. dollars, up 10.4 percent over that of last year. The nation's imports will reach 49.6 billion dollars worth this year, up 22.2 percent from that of last year, he added.

Na also said his ministry would stress the establishment of a basis for expanding trade with China and East European countries.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Kim said in his report that his ministry would form a task force for planning future agricultural programs to work out measures to improve the economic structure of the nation's rural areas.

**Prosecution Reinvestigates Torture Death**  
*SK140113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*14 Jan 88 p 3*

[Text] The prosecution has entered a reinvestigation of the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol as recent facts were revealed that high ranking officers at the National Police Headquarters [NPH], including the then-NPH director Kang Min-chang, learned that the activist-student died of water torture from the beginning.

Dr. Hwang Chok-chun, 42, who examined the body of the dead student, alleged in his diary that he was asked by the top police officer to change the autopsy report to read that Pak died of "shock" instead of torture.

In the first step of the investigation, the Presecutor-General's Office held an interview of Dr. Hwang to see if the contents of the diary are true, and then will investigate the possibility of hidden facts surrounding the torture case.

If Dr. Hwang's allegations prove true, the prosecution intends to summon the then-police chief Kang and other related top officers to find out who had been involved in asking the doctor to change the medical report on the results of the post-mortem in order to cover up the torture.

At present, a high ranking prosecutor said nothing has been determined on the direction and the scope of the investigation, as they have not obtained the diary from Dr. Hwang.

However, chief prosecutor of the central investigation division Kim Kyong-hoe said the prosecution will make an all-out investigation on the basis of new facts provided by Dr. Hwang.

He also said the time when they will summon Dr. Hwang is to be determined after the prosecution studies the diary contents.

On the other hand, the prosecutor said the prosecution doesn't feel it necessary to investigate the testimony made by lawyer Ahn Sang-su, as no fresh contents were involved in his statements.

Lawyer Ahn, the prosecutor who conducted the autopsy at Hanyang University Hospital, had announced the prosecution could not exercise its own functions due to "outside pressure."

Meanwhile, most lawyers viewed the case as violating the law on the grounds that the act of persuading or threatening to make false report constitutes the crime of abuse of official authority.

Dr. Hwang Chok-chun, 42, chief of the forensic medicine department of the National Institute for Scientific Investigation, tendered his resignation yesterday to the NISI director, holding moral responsibility for the commotion he raised by revealing contents of his diary regarding the torture death of Pak Chong-hol.

**Continues as Political Issue**  
*SK140111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*14 Jan 88 p 2*

[Text] The torture-killing of a university student spiraled into a hot political issue one year after his death in the face of general elections with the disclosure of a coverup attempt by top police officers.



Dr. Hwang Chok-chun made public his diary Tuesday on the occasion of the first anniversary of Pak's death, revealing that high-level police officers compelled him to make a false autopsy report.

The ruling party yesterday called on the administration to clear people's lingering suspicion of the incident while opposition parties demanded invocation of the parliamentary right to investigate state affairs concerning the case.

Senior Democratic Justice Party officials analyzed the potential effects of the case on the coming elections and seriously discussed ways to minimize its impact.

In accordance with president-elect No Tae-u's instructions, DJP secretary general Chong Sok-mo asked Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang to reinvestigate the death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student.

Pak's death during a course of water torture at a police investigation cell bared the common atrocity on political detainees and triggered widespread popular protests.

An ensuing cover-up attempt by senior government officials later intensified protests against the incumbent government, as people were further dismayed by President Chon Tu-hwan's ban on constitutional revision talks until after the Olympics.

The nationwide anti-government demonstrations continued until No conceded, on June 29, to the demands for the introduction of a direct presidential vote through constitutional reform and for democratic changes.

To make matters worse, almost all who were involved in the incident or the subsequent cover-up attempt have applied for ruling party nominations for the parliamentary elections.

They include Yi Hae-gu, former deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP); Yi Yong-chang, former director of the National Police Headquarters (NPH); and Yu Kil-chong, former top deputy to Yi.

So Tong-kwon, prosecutor general at the time, also sought a DJP ticket for Yongchon, Kyongsanpuk-do.

According to An Sang-su, exprosecutor who investigated the incident, top prosecution authorities ordered investigators to overlook the police coverup.

In a daily election strategy meeting of ranking ruling party officials, some insisted on their expulsion from parliamentary candidacy if their involvement is confirmed.

Others maintained that the parliamentary elections might well be held in March or April, instead of the DJP's own schedule for February, in a bid to earn time to lessen the impact.

Meanwhile, the Reunification Democratic Party formed a nine-member reinvestigation team, led by Rep. Mok Yo-sang, the RDP human rights committee chairman, composed largely of Pusan-elected lawmakers. Pak is also from Pusan.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, also demanded the arrest of top prosecution and police officials and the revelation of the true pictures about the case which he said proved the "immorality of the present regime."

#### **KAL Bomb Suspect Speaks Fluent Korean**

SK140215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
14 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—A woman by the name of Mayumi Hachiya on her false Japanese passport, now being investigated in Korea as a suspect in the crash of Korean Air jetliner on Nov. 29, 1987, seems certain to be a North Korean agent, KYODO News Service reported here yesterday quoting a reliable source.

According to the news report datelined Seoul, she has spoken fluent Korean to investigators and her initial denial that she could speak Korean seemed motivated to camouflage her identity.

She was extradited to Seoul last month from Bahrain where she was detained for carrying a false Japanese passport. Mayumi and her male companion were strongly suspected of planting a bomb on the plane before they disembarked at Abu Dhabi.

The woman and man took cyanide while being questioned by Bahraini authorities, but she survived while the man died.

The news agency quoted a female investigator who took a bath together with Mayumi that she seemed almost certain to be a North Korean agent who was given special training.

The investigator based her allegation on the facts that Mayumi has three big knife scars on her shoulder and her muscle was as strong as that of man, the report went on to say.

Her initial feigning to be ignorant of Korean may be a result of severe instruction by North Korea who learnt a lesson from the Rangoon incident in which its agents were easily identified because they spoke Korean, the report further said.

## Cambodia

### Greetings From East European Leaders

BK131311 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 13—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have received more messages of greetings from their counterparts in socialist countries, on the occasion of the ninth National Day of the Republic (Jan. 7).

In their joint message, Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee; Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Government of the CSSR, said: "We highly acclaim the all-sided achievement obtained by the Kampuchean people under the PRPK's leadership in the renovation and development of their economic, political and cultural life and in defending their revolutionary gains. We fully support the government's constructive efforts to find out a reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean issue through its national reconciliation policy".

The Czechoslovak leaders expressed their firm belief that the PRK peace policy would bring about a political solution to problems in Southeast Asia and turn this region into one of peace, stability and cooperation, thus contributing to building a general system of world security.

"We are pleased at the constant development of relations and cooperation between the two countries of Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea and believe that these relations and cooperation will be further consolidated for the interests of the two peoples," they noted.

A message from Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, president of the Council of Ministers, reads: "We fully support your national reconciliation policy and your efforts to build a peaceful and independent Kampuchea with a progressive social system. These efforts serve the interests of the Kampuchean peoples as well as of peace and security in Southeast Asia."

The message also expressed the Hungarian leaders' firm conviction on the further development of the Hungary-Kampuchea friendly relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, president of the Council of Ministers, said in their joint message:

"We rejoice at the growing international prestige of the PRK. We support your efforts, together with those of the other two Indochinese countries, aimed at finding a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation".

From Tudor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the message expressed support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy issued in August 1987.

It said: "We note with satisfaction that the Kampuchea-Bulgaria relations will further consolidate on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Bulgarian People's Republic will always strengthen the friendship and mutual cooperation with Kampuchea and support its policy of peace and security in Southeast Asia".

Another joint message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and addressed to Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, said:

"The German Democratic Republic follows with attention and sympathy the fine development in Kampuchea as well as all the results of its national reconciliation policy. In the past few years the friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two parties, states, national assemblies and peoples have been constantly strengthened in the interests of socialism and peace. We believe that these relations and cooperation will develop".

### Army Paper Calls for Party Building

BK131036 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 88

[KANGTOAP PRACHEACHON PADEVOAT editorial: "The Task of Building the Party in Our KPRAF Is Constantly Making Firm Progress"]

[Text] For a revolution to be successful, we should constantly pay attention to building the party and ensuring both quantity and quality. This is a proven fact in scoring victories.

In the light of the party Central Committee Political Bureau resolutions, building the party in the Army into a genuine and strong Marxist-Leninist organization is a strategic and urgent need facing our Cambodian revolution. In the past 9 years, the task of building the party among the armed forces has been a vigorous one. Following liberation, the number of our party members was very small. Up to now, party building among our Army [words indistinct] ensuring quality and quantity satisfactorily. [Words indistinct] many outstanding individuals included in the party ranks. All new party members have a good attitude and personality, and have been tempered through established programs and gone through trying experiences in combat and in their work. Party members possess a courageous and valiant stance and spirit, rigorously obey discipline, and have close relations with the people and the masses, thus endearing themselves to the latter and winning their confidence.

Furthermore, in a number of district battalions, achievements have been expanded [words indistinct] every locality, ensuring leadership in every aspect. Through past combat experience, despite many difficult and complex problems, local party units have all contributed to leading their units, braving obstacles, heightening combat spirit, and successfully fulfilling tasks to fight and patrol along the Cambodian-Thai border as well as to sweep up the Pol Pot remnant bandits inside the country. Many units belonging to regular forces, regional forces, and militia forces have dealt timely and severe blows to the enemies and remained masters on the battlefield. Local units of the party have meticulously maintained their living standards by successively raising criticism and self-criticism. This has enabled our party members to actively fight, build, and strengthen their chapters into firm and clean ones.

However, compared to the demand required of leading roles, a number of party organizational units and the strength of a number of party members still have shortcomings. These include the still poor performance in strengthening and raising standards of the party organizational structures and party members; their leading role has not been fully vigorously expanded, and the capability to lead and the fighting energy of the party organizational structures and party members are still not resolute [words indistinct]. In the coming years, our people's revolutionary struggle under the party's leadership will continue to undergo further complex problems in the military, political, diplomatic, and economic fields. Although in a position of defeat and weakness, the enemies still stubbornly strive to find every means, and use every perfidious and most barbarous maneuver to destroy our revolution and to prolong their life.

Faced with this situation—to further build the party more vigorously and use it as the core to promote the movement to deal further blows to the enemies and force them toward complete disintegration, and to strengthen and expand combat readiness along the border and

inside the country—as party members we should produce vigorous efforts in firmly building the party in every field—political, ideological, and organizational—within the Army. Attention should be paid to expanding the party within companies and local units that directly take part in fighting, particularly within dual-duty companies, by selecting outstanding cadres and combatants.

However, first of all, all levels of core cadres should be party members. The task of expanding the party requires a constant grasp of clear goals and that conditions set by the party's Constitution are adequately ensured. Attention should also be paid to promoting classes to train, educate, and disseminate the party's political lines and communist ideologies on the six tasks of party members and on the working class attitude to party members so as to clean up and strengthen the party. Selection for inclusion into the party ranks should be based on carrying out fighting duties and concrete tasks in units. This process should allow the discovery of outstanding individuals who possess a high fighting spirit, are active in their work, and possess a clean revolutionary life and a good and clear political tendency for inclusion into the party ranks.

Along with this, party chapters should not [words indistinct] only numbers. We should also oppose the ultra-narrow tendency and the process of recommending only those close to us or known to us for inclusion in the party. Particular attention should be paid to opportunists who have sneaked into the party ranks causing problems and danger to the party. Party organizations should firmly raise their standards in every field. They should spare no effort in braving and overcoming difficult and complex problems in leading and in implementing every task assigned by higher levels. They should ensure that their leadership is developing and blossoming daily. They should constantly be pioneers in setting concrete examples for the masses and rigorously obey discipline and abide by the Army's regulations and state laws. They should possess a humble attitude and be polite, worthy of being a fine and appropriate party organization.

Along with this, they should be close to cadres and combatants, and have a clear grasp of what the masses want. They should try to win the masses' confidence so as to make it easy to educate them about the party and communist ideology. It is suggested that documents be studied in depth. Furthermore, party organizations should promote meetings on criticism and self-criticism to improve and temper each party member in their chapter. This will have a strong influence on the masses and let them see the importance of the party and encourage them to ask for inclusion into the party. It is imperative to further raise the quality of all levels of political cadres. Be resolute in selecting good cadres and party members who possess leadership qualities and conditions to serve as party chapters' secretary, political chief, or core cadre in charge in all levels of political establishments.



This way, the task of building the party within the Army will be ensured high quantity and quality. This would develop and expand our KPRAF vigorously, advancing them toward successfully fulfilling the tasks of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland.

**Son Sann To Leave Bangkok for Paris**

*BK140747 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has learned that His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, is to leave Bangkok, Thailand, for Paris, France, this weekend. His Excellency Son Sann did not explain the purpose of this visit. His stay in France will coincide with the meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the leader of the Heng Samrin regime. Earlier, His Excellency Son Sann stated that he would join the meeting to solve the Cambodian problem only if Vietnam agreed to participate in the talks with all Cambodian factions to settle this Cambodian problem or, at least, if Vietnam promised that it would soon withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

**VOK on Possible Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal**

*BK140929 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Political commentary: "Is It True That Vietnam Will Withdraw All Its Troops From Cambodia at the End of This Year?"]

[Text] Vietnamese sources told the British news agency REUTER in Beijing last Tuesday [12 January] that Vietnam was willing to withdraw from Cambodia as early as the end of this year, whether or not talks between opposing Cambodian groups are resolved, so as to let the Cambodians settle their own problem themselves.

In this commentary, the Voice of the Khmer would attempt to find out whether or not Vietnam has the intention of withdrawing its troops at the end of this year.

As the Vietnamese sources were not very specific in the information they gave to REUTER, providing no details about the intended troop withdrawal from Cambodia, it is quite difficult for us to draw any conclusion. However, we have had some knowledge of Vietnam's attitude toward its occupation and control of Cambodia. We come up with two findings based on the study and monitoring of Vietnam's behavior in its aggression against and occupation of Cambodia:

First, this was merely a Vietnamese trick to make the general public opinion believe that Vietnam has no intention of occupying Cambodia.

Second, Vietnam may have to withdraw its troops from Cambodia because it can no longer face political, diplomatic, military, and economic pressures.

The first finding makes us conclude that Vietnam's terse, partly shrouded statement was merely a propaganda ploy, for Vietnam has so far made no change of attitude. It continues to proclaim that the war in Cambodia is a civil war between Cambodians, not a war between Vietnam and Cambodia. Recently, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk accused Vietnam of duplicity over the efforts to end the war in Cambodia. This means that Vietnam remains unprepared to concretely guarantee the search for a Cambodian solution. There are many other examples that can be cited to show that this statement was a mere publicity stunt. Vietnam has more than once informed world opinion about its several troop withdrawals from Cambodia. In fact, the Vietnamese troops involved in the past withdrawals were those due for rotation. When Vietnam sent its troops home, it vociferously told the whole world about it and appealed to journalists to witness these withdrawals. But, when it sent fresh troops back to Cambodia, Vietnam did not whisper a word. Therefore, we can conclude that this purported troop withdrawal may very well be a troop rotation in the disguise of troop withdrawal like those in the past, and a propaganda ploy to make international opinion believe that Vietnam does not want to stay in Cambodia; if it cannot withdraw it is because of this or that obstacle.

The second finding shows that Vietnam's revelation that it would withdraw troops from Cambodia at the end of this year may be true, for after examining Vietnam's political and diplomatic position, it is obvious that Vietnam is utterly isolated, ostracised, and stalemated. Vietnam's policy has to be aligned with that of the Soviet Union, for Vietnam's economic and military lifeline is controlled by the Soviets. The current policy of the Soviet leadership is an open-door, pro-economic-reforms policy. The Soviets are going to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan because they cannot afford to waste U.S.\$1 billion every year on this country. The Soviets also want to see Vietnam withdraw from Cambodia as well. An East bloc analyst said he thought the Soviet Union has put pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia because it has run out of means to help Vietnam.

Militarily speaking, Vietnam itself has realized that it cannot prevail over the resistance forces through the use of arms. On the other hand, the Cambodian resistance forces are becoming stronger, causing increasing difficulty to Vietnam every day. Vietnam can neither rely on the Heng Samrin army even though this army was founded by Vietnam and armed and equipped by the Russians. This is because the Heng Samrin army does not want to fight the Cambodian resistance forces. On many occasions, it has even cooperated with or assisted the noncommunist Cambodian resistance forces in attacking the Vietnamese soldiers.

To Vietnam's economic sector, this aggression against Cambodia constitutes a major obstacle preventing Vietnam from restoring its economy. If Vietnam persists in occupying Cambodia, its economy will further deteriorate. The Chinese leadership once said that should Vietnam persist in its aggression against Cambodia, China [as heard] would make Vietnam increasingly drained and emaciated. As for the Soviet Union, it too has no more possibilities to assist Vietnam because of the ineffectiveness of its aid and Vietnam's squandering of the Soviet-supplied funds and equipment.

In conclusion, all the three important points summarily described above are reasons that should force Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. Therefore, at this point we just cannot say which of the above two findings is correct. However, one thing is certain: we cannot believe what the communists say, but we believe what they do.

At the end of this conclusion, the Voice of the Khmer would like to stress that whether or not the Vietnamese want to pull out, the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Cambodians requires that the Vietnamese be withdrawn from Cambodia. So long as the Vietnamese troops remain, the bloody struggle for independence is not over yet. All Cambodians love freedom and independence for Cambodia. Therefore, this long-coveted freedom and independence will be realized without fail.

## Briefs

### Trade Union Congress

Phnom Penh SPK January 13—A press conference on the Second Congress of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU) to be convened in October this year was held in Phnom Penh on Monday morning. In preparation for the national congress, KFTU Vice-President Chhim Chuon said, about 600 trade union organizations at grass-roots level would begin their local congresses in the first quarter of this year and the municipal and provincial in the second quarter. Chhim Chuon stressed that the KFTU Second Congress would be a good opportunity to promote the leading role of the Kampuchean working class. It would review the Kampuchean workers' activities during the past five years and set forth new tasks to be carried out until the end of the 1986-90 socio-economic rehabilitation and development programme adopted by the fifth party congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK English 1132 GMT 13 Jan 88 BK]

### 1,931 Returnees Reported

Phnom Penh, 10 Jan (SPK)—In 1987, 1,931 misled persons presented themselves to revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The returnees, including 11 commanders and 58 company

and platoon officers, handed over 1,438 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. The returnees presented themselves in 62 groups of between 3 and 17 persons. In 1986, the province received 1,688 returnees, 1,062 of them with weapons. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 10 Jan 88 BK]

## Indonesia

### Suharto Meets Netherlands Deputy Premier

BK140754 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] The Indonesian Navy has bought two modern minesweepers, the same kind of ships currently operated by the Netherlands in the Persian Gulf. This was disclosed by Netherlands Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf de Korte to newsmen at Bina Graha, Jakarta, this afternoon after calling on President Suharto. The two minesweepers will arrive in Indonesia this year. The ships are jointly manufactured by the Netherlands, France, and Belgium in the Netherlands. The three countries will build 40 similar ships.

Four ships of this kind, two each belonging to the Netherlands and Belgium, are operating in the Persian Gulf. The two ships ordered by the Indonesian Navy are currently under construction. A number of Indonesian Navy personnel are currently attending a course in the Netherlands to learn how to operate the ships.

The Netherlands deputy prime minister, who is concurrently minister of economic affairs, said that Indonesia's mastery of technology has now improved. De Korte was convinced that the Surabaya Shipyard could cooperate with Netherlands shipyards in manufacturing type-M frigates in Indonesia.

### Suharto Rejects Convicted Spy's Appeal

BK130859 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0834 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)—President Suharto has turned down an appeal for clemency by a former Indonesian Navy officer, Lt-Col. Johannes Baptista Susdaryanto, who was jailed for spying for the Soviet Union.

Military tribunal authorities said Wednesday that President Suharto rejected the appeal some time ago.

The Jakarta Military Court had in August 1984 sentenced Susdaryanto, 54, to 10 years' imprisonment for spying.

He was said to have started his work in 1976 and had sold documents belonging to the Indonesian Navy to several Soviet nationals in Jakarta.

Susdaryanto was caught in February 1984, when he delivered documents of Indonesia's sea maps to a Soviet military officer, Lt. Col. Egorov, who was later expelled from the country.

## Laos

### Ministry Spokesman on Thai Border Conflict

BK141134 Vientiane KPL in English  
0918 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, January 14 (KPL)—Phanthong Phommahasai, the spokesman of the Lao PDR Foreign Ministry, this morning gave a press conference on the Lao-Thai border conflict. The text of his expose is as follows:

"In the course of history, the delimitation of the borderline between Luang Prabang and Siam has been modified several times. On February 13, 1904, France and Siam signed an agreement on the borderline between the two countries stipulating the following concerning the border of Luang Prabang as written in Article 2:

The southern border: The border starts from the Nam Heuang River and the Mekong River and instead of following the Tang River border follows the thalweg of the Nam Heuang River whose upperpart is called Nam Man and follows the watershed between the Mekong River and the Menam River until the source of the Nam Man River.

From there, and along the watershed, the border goes up to the north in conformity with the convention of February 13, 1904." The Map No 1 clearly shows that the Lao territory covers the southern part of (Dan Sai) District.

Consequently, on March 23, 1907, France and Siam signed a new agreement and protocol on the borderline between Luang Prabang and Siam. Article 2 of the said protocol stipulates that "Luang Prabang's southern border starts from the Mekong River at the mouth of the Nam Heuang River and follows the latter's thalweg until reaching its source at the Khao Miang Mountain.

From there, the border traces along the watershed between the Meko and the Chao Phraya [River] until the point called Keng Pha Dai at the Mekong River in conformity with the delimitation recognized by the committee for the border delimitation on January 16, 1906."

Thus, the borderline between the two countries has been implemented according to the content and spirit of this protocol as it is delimited on Map No 1. From 1907 up to the end of May and beginning of June 1987, this territory of the Taseng Na Banoi, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, situated within the left bank of the Heuang River and the watershed of eastern Phou Soi Dao Mountain, was under the jurisdiction of the French

and later has come under the Lao administration, except in the period between 1941 to 1946 when Sayaboury Province was conceded to Siam and rendered back with no modification to the original treaty to France in 1946 as stipulated in the France-Siamese treaty signed in November 17, 1946 in Washington and in its annexes stipulating in Article 1 that "The Tokyo treaty of May 9, 1941, which was previously rejected by the French Government, was considered null and void and the principles observed before this treaty, again to be enforced." From 1907 to May 1987, the Thai side has never claimed its jurisdiction over the territory of this region. Thai people who entered this region for the purpose of hunting or others had to seek permission from the Lao authority before entering.

Map No 2 is a new one using modern survey technics and was printed in 1967 on the basis of the original map drawn by the Thai military map department. Here, the borderline on the western side of Taseng Na Banoi in Boten District is correct and in conformity with the France-Siam [treaty] and the ridge of Phou Soi Dao as the borderline. The bottom of this map is written in Thai as follows: Army, Washington D.C., Compiled in 1960 by photogrammetric methods and from Indochina and Thailand at a scale of 1:250,000, AMS, NE 47-12, Printed 1956, Color separated by U.S. Army Map Service, far east horizontal and vertical control EST-ROL [expansion unknown] established by Royal Thai Survey Department and 29th Engineer Battalion (base topographic). Names data by Royal Thai Survey Department.

The Map No 3 printed by the Soviet map service in 1974 confirms neatly the borderline tractd by the 1907 protocol.

The Map No 4 from the same Series 7017 with the map which was publicized by the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bangkok on December 28, 1987. [phrase as received]

The truth is that this Map No 4 has clumsily been modified and is not in conformity with the 1907 Franco-Siamese convention because the word "Pathet Thai" (Thailand) can still be seen at the former borderline on the forged map.

In conclusion, the treaty and the protocol between France and Siam of March 23, 1907, as indicated by the Maps 1, 2, 3 clearly prove that the border at Taseng Na Banoi, Boten District near Thailand, traces along the Nam Heuang River until the ridge of Phou Soi Dao mountain, and not along the Heuang Nga River which is only a thalweg, such as claimed unilaterally by the Thai side.

The truth is that the rightist reactionaries in the Thai Army of the 3rd Region are implementing their schemes of infiltrating and annexing Lao territory since 1984 by sending Hmongs, former forces of the Thai Maoist



communists, to occupy some strategic positions reinforced by paramilitary troops. Since 1986, they have built a road crossing the Nam Heuang River into this region in order to coordinate with Thai traders illegally cutting Lao precious woods—the issue which the administration of Boten has many times warned the Thai authorities. Not paying heed to the warnings, confrontation occurred with the Lao local forces. In 1987, they have increased their illegal timber cutting at a large scale with the Army of the 3rd Region giving protection, thus leading to new confrontation with the local Lao forces that are safeguarding their sovereignty and territorial integrity. To legally arm themselves, the Thai authority subsequently claims this territory belongs to Thailand, after which they have increased their military forces by several battalions.

To completely seize this region, on March 3 and 6, 1987 and from December 15 until now, they have launched military campaigns of different scales deploying all kinds of light weapons and heavy artillery, F-5 combat planes, helicopters equipped with rockets and chemical weapons in their attacks against the positions of our local forces. But they were inflicted by unprecedentedly heavy casualties. The attack launched by the Thai side is considered the most violent act against the LPDR in the last 12 years and a violation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, an act of undermining the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques, jeopardizing relations of good neighbourliness, and running counter to the Charter of the United Nations, the international law as well as incompatible to the efforts of seeking peace in the region and in the world.

We know well that Thai students, intelligentsia, public personalities, clergy and the general Thai public are yearning for relations of good neighbourliness and friendship with the Lao people. In the past, the Lao Government and people have strived actively to build a good atmosphere by promoting exchanges of delegations at different levels including the widening of the trade relations, by sending a message of Mr. Kayson Phommavihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressing good wishes to the ASEAN Summit, with the participation at the Thai king's anniversary at the Thai Embassy in Vientiane of leaders and high-ranking officials in great number, among them Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, the acting-president of the Republic, and with the desire of the Lao side to have him leading a governmental delegation to present their wishes to His Majesty the King of Thailand in Bangkok in order to create favourable conditions for the 3rd round of negotiations and to find means to continuously improve the relations between the two countries and between the Lao and Thai people in conformity with the general regional and world trend.

Thus, the acts opposite to such intentions on the part of the rightist reactionaries in the Thai Army of the 3rd Region clearly demonstrate their will to infiltrate and

annex Lao territory neither paying heed to the two peoples' aspirations nor to the spirit and content of the existing international treaties.

The truth is that the Lao side has always forwarded the holding of negotiations. On the issue of the Taseng Na Banoi, the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent an aide-memoire the answer to which is still been awaited it was only until December 25, 1987. [sentence as received] Four months after that the Thai side gave its agreement in principle, Thailand has forwarded 6 or 7 preconditions which hinder the holding of the negotiations. They dictated who will be the head of the Lao delegation, and demanded the fixing of the delegation's duty, the regulations for the negotiations, the agenda—all of which must be approved in advance and that a 3rd country will serve as the venue of the negotiations.

To the Lao side response on December 28, 1987, aiming at accelerating the meeting without preconditions and to convene the negotiations in Vientiane or in Bangkok, the Thai side then reiterated its former position made on January 4, 1988, namely that the Lao side must withdraw from the region of Na Banoi which, in fact, belongs to the LPDR, and that Udon [Thani], which is a chief town situated in the northeastern part of Thailand should be the place for negotiations. However, Vientiane is the capital of the LPDR. This has to be [word indistinct].

The proposals forwarded by the Thai side twice are within the scheme of not accepting the Lao side's proposal. They serve as a pretext to attack Laos. The truth is that on December 25, 1987, the Thai side has presented an aide-memoire to the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On December 27, they have launched a large-scale attack with their heavy artillery, aircraft and chemical ammunition. On January 4, 1988, the Thai side submitted a second aide-memoire filled with conditions and in the 3 days after, that is on January 7 and 9, the reactionary troops in the Thai 3rd Army Region used different kinds of artillery to pound Lao local forces positions at heights 1182, 1482 and their vicinity with 2,000 shells, in combination with the deployment of 3 helicopters equipped with machine-guns and rockets and with their infantry attacking height 1182.

These acts committed by the Thai side clearly prove that by peaceful means [as received], and that is why they do not pay attention to the reasonable proposals of the Lao side for a cease-fire, and for rapid negotiations without preconditions, but they want to completely annex that region by military forces. They resort to use the same scheme as in the case of the 3 villages of Paklai by arguing that there is no more problem. Therefore, there is no need for negotiations. We must watch the goodwill from the Lao side before...first wait, for the Lao side's goodwill.

Thus, we think that, in the interest of the Thai people as well as of the Lao people, the Thai side should circumspect the question and with a sense of responsibility and choose the path of negotiations to settle the problems by peaceful means which is at the present the most correct and appropriate way. The prolonging of military activities will only peace and the common interests of the Lao and Thai peoples. [sentence as received]

#### **Thais Said To Continue Attacks 11-13 January**

*BK140526 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] According to local news reports from Boten District, on 9 January the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries mobilized their combined Battalion 125, supported by artillery shelling from 105-mm and 155-mm artillery and various types of mortars, to launch an attack against a position of our Lao regional armed forces at hill 1182 in Na Bonoi canton, Boten District, Sayaboury Province, on which they were repulsed and forced to retreat. Later, on 11 January, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries mobilized as many as three battalions of their military forces, including the battalion called Red Gaur, supported by their artillery forces shelling with 105-mm, 155-mm, and 130-mm and various types of mortars protected by as many as three armed helicopters, launched three episodes of attacks against the same position with the hope of seizing the hill. However, they were defeated again and suffered heavy losses.

Later, on 12 and 13 January, they also fired many rounds of 105-mm and 155-mm shells at the Phou Viang area and its vicinity.

#### **Artillery Shelling of Boten**

*BK141415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Respected listeners, regional reports said that on 13 January the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries deployed their troops to fire 12 105-mm and 155-mm artillery shells onto Lao territory in the Phou Viang area and Hill 1182, Na Bonoi District, Boten District, Sayaboury Province—the same areas in which they deployed infantry forces supported by artillery barrages and armed helicopters to launch attacks on 9 and 11 January, but were subsequently repulsed by our regional forces exercising their right to self-defense.

A high-ranking official of the Thai Foreign Ministry recently said that they would continue aggression against Laos.

#### **Mass Rallies Held Against Thai Attacks**

*BK141318 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0904 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Vientiane, January 14 (KPL)—Mass demonstrations have continuously been held in various parts since early this month to protest the Thai aggression of Lao Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

Thousands of demonstrators voiced their condemnation over the inhumane Thai air raid, artillery bombing, and infantry attacks against the Lao territory in Boten District, northwestern Sayaboury Province. They unanimously demanded that Thailand must urgently stop its hostile acts and settle the problems by means of negotiations as proposed by the Lao side.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Cooperatives yesterday sent gifts worth more than 200,000 kip to the local Lao armed units in Boten District. The gifts were made up of consumer goods. Previously, a number of state institutions, mass organizations and workshops also sent gifts to Lao troops at the front.

A local source reported that, on January 12-13, Thai ultrarightist reactionaries salvaged several rounds of 105- and 155-mm artilleries at Phou Viang and other areas of Boten District. The source said that three Thai battalions, supported by artillery and air-bombing, launched three attacks on January 11 aimed at seizing Hill 1182 in Na Bonoi village, Boten District. They were met with strong rebuff and received heavy damages hence causing them to retreat, the source said.

Earlier on January 9, with the help of 105- and 155-mm artillery bombing they also launched unsuccessful attacks at the Lao military posts on Hill 1182.

#### **Boten Rally Protests**

*BK140355* [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 8 January carries a 7-minute report read by an announcer, with portions recorded, on a "grand rally" held in a "solemn" atmosphere at the office of the Boten District administration, Sayaboury Province, on the morning of 8 January to "oppose and denounce the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries for mobilizing troops from the 3d Army Region to arrogantly and openly invade and nibble Lao territory west of Na Bonoi canton in Boten District." The announcer says that "more than 5,000 residents of Boten District, comprising cadres, soldiers, policemen, persons, Buddhist monks or novices, and fraternal people" attended the rally.

At the rally, Douangchit Phetlangsi, chairman of the Boten District administration, delivered a speech. "In his speech", the announcer notes, "he points out the dark schemes of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who hope to seize Lao territory in the area. He once again reiterates that this area has, since ancient times, been under the territorial sovereignty of Laos in Na Bonoi canton." In his recorded speech, Douangchit Phetlangsi first denounces the Thai "ultrarightist reactionaries" for continuing to pursue their "evil schemes" in accordance with pan-Thaism by "invading and nibbling" Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province. He cites the acts of the Thai "ultrarightist reactionaries" of gathering "exiled Lao reactionaries of the Hmong tribe" and

sending them to be stationed in the Khoun Heuang area some 2 km inside Lao territory while building a "strategic road" along the border linking Na Haeo District, Loei Province, and Ban Khok sub-district, Uttaradit Province. He points out that this road is built as much as 2 km deep inside Lao territory at Hill 1273 in the Khoun Heuang area, and adds that all these acts are aimed at protecting the "illegal" village called Rom Klao.

Douangchit Phetlangsi also reviews the "acts of aggression" against Laos in Boten District by the Thai troops from the 3d Army Region since 15 December 1987 and cites them as the most serious acts against Laos in the past 12 years. He denounces such acts by the Thai "ultrarightist reactionaries" as spoiling an atmosphere conducive for talks between Laos and Thailand, violating the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the LPDR, and running counter to the aspirations of peace-loving people in the world, in particular the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples who, he says, "have always desired to coexist peacefully."

At the end of the rally, the participants pass a resolution denouncing the Thai "ultrarightist reactionary militarists" and demanding that the latter "immediately" put an end to their armed attacks against Laos and "unconditionally" withdraw their troops from Lao soil in the illegal village. They also demand the sincerity of the Thai Government in holding talks with the Lao side to settle the problem through peaceful means in order to "maintain the time-honored fraternal and neighborly relations between the two countries and to translate into reality the spirit and contents of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979."

**Thai Armed Forces Urged To Stop Attacks**  
*BK131654 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1400 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Unattributed commentary: "Serious Consequences Arising From the Adventurous Acts Must Be Avoided"]

[Text] The nibbling attacks on Lao territory in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, by the armed forces of the ultrarightist reactionary clique in the 3d Army Region have dragged on for more than 20 days so far. During this period, the Thai side has deployed infantrymen supported by artillery pieces and war planes to launch several waves of attacks. They have also used poisonous chemical nerve weapons in these attacks on nearly 30 occasions against height 1370 and 1428 and the other areas in the vicinity. They went from a company-size infantry unit in the initial stages to a battalion-size unit now, from firing little more than 10 artillery shells per day to more than 100 now, and from deploying only three bombing sorties of jet planes to more than nine sorties on several occasions. In the past few days, they have launched nibbling attacks against Lao territory in the area of Phou Soi Dao mountain in Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

The aggression and nibbling attacks against Lao territory by the Thai 3d Army Region Armed Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Siri Thiwaphan have caused the situation in the area to become even more tense. The confrontation between the two sides has become unprecedentedly more acute because the Thai side has entertained a serious intention to seize and occupy height 1370 and height 1428, which are located within Lao territory.

On ? January 1988, in his interview with the BAN MUANG newspaper, General Sunthon Khongsomphong, military chief of staff, said that the Thai side's intention was to attack and push back the Lao Armed Forces from the area while negotiation between the two sides would be underway. He emphasized that if the Lao side refused to withdraw, the Thai Armed Forces would do everything possible to seize the Lao territory in the area.

Earlier, former leaders in the Thai Army exposed their own intentions to launch military nibbling attacks against Laos. This development clearly proves that the current conflicts between Laos and Thailand have been caused by concerted hostile efforts made by the Thai ultrarightist clique and put into practice by Lt Gen Siri Thiwaphan, commander of the 3d Army Region.

The realistic situation clearly shows that the Thai reactionary armed forces have carried out nibbling attacks against Lao territory not only from the 3d Army Region, but from other regions also. Parts of the forces attacking Lao territory are from the Thai Air Force. This is a proof that these attacks and aggression against the Lao territory by the Thai 3d Army Region commanded by Lt Gen Siri Thiwaphan are supported and aided by important figures in the Thai Armed Forces. Otherwise, the 3d Army Region commander would never be able to carry out such operations.

It is apparent that the confrontation between the two sides in the Lao-Thai border area in Boten District is worsening and becoming graver. News sources said that the [words indistinct] are stepping up construction of a road to the fighting area and that more Thai reinforcements have arrived in the area, clearly showing the Thai side's intentions to nibble at and annex the Lao territory in the area. There is no doubt that if the Thai side continues to use force against Laos with a view to realizing its pan-Thai doctrine, the situation will become worse. Then, the Thai side must be held solely responsible for all serious consequences arising from its adventurous action. The only way out for both sides is not to use force against each other, but to hold negotiations. Therefore, the Thai ultrarightist clique must cease using its armed forces against Laos and turn to negotiating with Laos to settle the problems in the Lao-Thai relations in a peaceful manner.



**Newspaper Cited on Thai 'Obstinate' Stance**  
*BK141154 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0911 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] Vientiane, January 14 (KPL)—The leading daily "PASASON" today comments on the obstinate actions pursued by Thai officials with regard to the holding of Lao-Thai talks for the settlement of border disputes.

In its commentary, PASASON points out the sound proposal of Laos for the holding of Lao-Thai talks aiming at seeking ways for a peaceful solution to the border armed conflicts. "As it has been widely reported, the Thai reactionary troops, since late last year, have repeatedly bombed and attacked hills 1370, 1428 and 1182 in Lao Boten District, Sayaboury Province, using most advanced types of weapons, including chemical ammunition," PASASON says.

In this connection, PASASON recapitulates that the Lao PDR, to prove its goodwill and aspiration for the maintenance of Lao-Thai good neighbourliness, has proposed for bilateral talks on a basis of equal footing, sincerity, frankness and without preconditions. "Thailand, however, not only has given a negative reply, but absurdly insists that Lao troops must be withdrawn from the disputed areas despite the clear specification made in the 1907 France-Siamese Treaty which legally proves the Lao sovereignty over the said [areas] in its attempts to dismiss the talks." Though there exist several conditions favourable for the holding of talks, the Thai foreign minister has tried to get away from the point and deliberately fabricated a number of arguments to evade the talks, "PASASON" points out, adding that it is difficult to improve Lao-Thai relations if such an imminent [as received] Thai official who is fully responsible for the affairs still retains such a negative attitude.

The paper points out Thai public opinion which has criticized their foreign minister's behaviours and questioned some senior Thai military officers, namely the Commander-in-Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut's involvement in the affairs.

"If Thailand maintains such negative attitude with regard to the holding of the talks, blood of both Lao and Thai brothers will be spilled even more. If such course will have to follow, who then is to be blamed for the deterioration of Lao-Thai relations," PASASON concludes.

**Sali Vongkhamsoo Returns From USSR**  
*BK131125 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0900 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Vientiane, January 13 (KPL)—A governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union led by Sali Vongkhamsoo, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the commission, arrived home yesterday from Moscow.

Sali Vongkhamsoo had headed the Lao delegation at the 9th session of the co-operation commissions between the two countries held in Moscow.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the Lao PDR, and other high ranking officials.

Also present at the airport on this occasion was Vladimir Gussak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy here.

The 9th session, it was disclosed, dealt with ways to implement the summit meeting held last October-November between Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, and N. Ryzhkov.

The session of Lao-Soviet co-operation, it was reported, highly valued the past bilateral co-operation and unanimously laid down new orientations, principles and forms of co-operation in the immediate- and long-term [future] between Laos and the Soviet Union—all of which were aimed at assuring more efficient bilateral relations—economically and politically.

Representing their governments, the sides signed four documents: the protocol of the 9th session of the Lao-Soviet co-operation commissions, the governmental agreement on the principles for joint venture undertakings, the governmental agreement on direct economic, scientific and technical ties among enterprises and public institutions of the two countries, and the governmental agreement on long-term co-operation to rehabilitate and expand activities in forestry, forest exploitation and timber processing in Laos.

The signing of the said documents was aimed at facilitating the process of the socio-economic restructuring being taken place in both countries, it was emphasized.

Based on the agreements, in the immediate future, special attention will be paid to expansion of certain key economic projects in Laos. They are the construction of the petrol pipeline from Vinh (Vietnam) to Vientiane, the continuing efforts to expand communication and transport network, improving certain airports, expansion of hydroelectric power, the making use of sciences and technology, the expansion of public health network and the training of Lao cadres in various fields. Of special interest for both sides was the question relating to co-operation in producing export items for Laos, particularly of forestry and mineral produce, it was disclosed.

**Bulgarian Justice Ministry Delegation Arrives**  
*BK131129 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0913 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] Vientiane, January 13 (KPL)—A Bulgarian Justice Ministry delegation led by its minister Svetla Daskalova arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, and Dragonir Cholakov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires a.i. to Laos.

During its three-day visit here, the Bulgarian justice delegation will hold talks with its Lao counterpart, during which questions of cooperation and exchanging of experiences on judiciary matters are to be raised.

#### **Meets With Counterpart**

*BK141314 Vientiane KPL in English  
0902 GMT 14 Jan 88*

[Text] Vientiane, January 14 (KPL)—Delegations of the Lao and Bulgarian Ministries of Justice met here on January 13.

The sides assessed their past cooperation and discussed ways to promote their relations in the coming year.

The Lao delegation was headed at the talks by Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, and the Bulgarian side by his Bulgarian counterpart, Svetla Daskalova, who is on a current visit here.

### **Philippines**

#### **Manglapus Denies ASEAN Consensus on Bases**

*BK140725 Manila PNA in English 0627 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Manila, Jan. 14 (PNA-OANA)—Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus has denied there was a consensus among the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the American military bases in the Philippines.

In remarks before the annual conference of business prospects, Manglapus said the Manila declaration and joint press statement issued by the ASEAN heads of government during the ASEAN summit in Manila Dec. 14-15 did not mention anything about the bases.

This means, he said, that the ASEAN does not care about the American bases in the country.

But the secret report of the foreign ministers to their heads of government, another important summit document, said that the ASEAN-member states recognized the necessity of the American military presence in the Philippines.

Manglapus also said no matter how we separate the retention of the bases from the compensation issue, people will always try to associate the two.

Manglapus was referring to the statement of Senator John Melcher (D-Montana), a member of a U.S. congressional delegation that visited Manila recently, who said he would work for the increase in the compensation for the use of the bases and at [passage indistinct].

#### **Ileto Wants Faster U.S. Arms Delivery**

*HK120415 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 11 Jan 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto yesterday [11 January] told four visiting American senators to help speed up the delivery of more than \$100-million-worth of military hardware promised by the U.S. to the Philippines. Ileto made the appeal during a courtesy call by Senators John Melcher, James (Eggen), Howell Heflin, and Larry Pressler at the secretary's office in Camp Aguinaldo. Under the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement, the United States promised to pay \$900 million in rental to the Philippines for the use of facilities for 5 years from 1985 to 1989. Ileto said more than \$100 million of military equipment are still due from the U.S. More than half of the \$900 million bases rental is in the form of economic assistance.

#### **Public View of Aquino Government Discussed**

*HK121215 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 12 Jan 88 p 1, 11*

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Public Perception: A Reality Gov't Cannot Ignore"]

[Text] Based on radio talk feedback, newspaper reports and interviews with business leaders in the new year, three important concerns seem to be emerging among the public.

First is graft and corruption, second, the ability of Government to use available economic resources effectively, and third, the weakening commitment of the Government to human rights.

Recently, the presidential press secretary, Teodoro Benigno, bewailed the reports alleging involvement of presidential relatives in questionable business deals. He said that these reports were based on perception, not on evidence. Well, in political terms, perception is reality and it could not be ignored without putting in jeopardy the stability of any Government.

Note that we are not talking about a court case in which assessment of evidence is rigorous. We are talking about politics in which perception—whether backed by evidence or not—plays an important role in determining the popularity or unpopularity of government.

Widespread perception that the Marcos family was corrupt undermined its legitimacy and public confidence in it. During most of the Marcos regime, no hard evidence was produced on corruption. It was only after its collapse that evidence appeared indicating that his family robbed the country of billions of dollars worth of wealth.

The point is that formation of perception is a mysterious process and it does not require an iota of evidence to instill it in public's mind. This is the political reality that the Government may ignore only at its own peril.

It does not help the Government at all to demand proof—although it is more desirable that evidence is produced and cases filed in court. Mr. Marcos said the same thing. This reaction is a lawyer's response—but politics has a looser code in which perception is accepted as a yardstick for assessing the integrity and legitimacy of a government.

It does not help the Government to address the corruption issue by focusing on malpractices in the Bureau of International Revenue office, the Bureau of Customs or the immigration bureau, for example. Corruption in those offices is legend and well known. That's why General Mison was sent to Customs and Judge Miriam Defensor Santiago was sent to Immigration to sweep them with new brooms.

When people talk about corruption, they do not mean the bureaucratic corruption that ranges from that in Customs to the petty graft of traffic policemen squeezing jeepney drivers.

They mean the activities people close to top authority—activities that take advantage of central power and influence to promote private gain. The perception in business today is that people close to the President are trying to gain economic advantages through their kinship with her—although this also must be made clear. The perception is that these activities are not of the colossal scale associated with Marcos regime.

Corruption under Mr. Marcos was orchestrated from the center. It was bound up with his monopoly policies on sugar, coconut and on financing by the DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines] and PNB [Philippine National Bank]. In the case of the Aquino Government, the perception is that the President is not at the center of the web of corruption. There is no centralized policy on monopoly, and her relatives are seen to be striking out on their own.

But there is also the perception that a sterner action by the President to rein in the political ambitions and the economic activities of her relatives is needed. It is not seen as enough that she proclaims in public that no one—including her kin—is above the law.

Perhaps a backlash is developing against the aggressive political adventures of members of her family in the coming local elections. In Quezon City, for example, the fate of her kin, Mrs. Albert, bears watching. That could be the test case of public opinion over the dynasty issue and the political exuberance of the presidential kin.

In the case of the Government's competence to handle available resources for development, there is a bottleneck of loans which have not been plowed to projects because the machinery for distribution hardly exists. Economic planning is strong, but implementation machinery is weak.

As for human rights, the perception about their neglect comes from the common people who are more likely to be victims of abuse and from middle class sectors concerned with the issue. The declining commitment for human rights is acting as a solvent of the Aquino coalition with cause-oriented groups, many of which are not even with the Left.

#### **Paper Sees 'Disenchantment'**

HK131307 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 13 Jan 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Shocking the President"]

[Text] What's with Cory? This is one question that's frequently in the mind of most Filipinos. Even many of her most ardent supporters—those very same people who marched in the streets at the height of dictatorship or voted in her favor in the much terrorized elections of 1986—are now beginning to ask what has become of the women they raised to presidency.

It has been nearly two years since that civilian-backed military uprising accelerated the process of unseating Ferdinand Marcos and installing in his place Ninoy Aquino's widow. While many great changes have come upon the nation since then, there is nonetheless an increasingly widespread feeling of disenchantment, of disappointment with the woman on whom so much hope for even more sweeping social reforms had been pinned. A popularly ratified Constitution is in place. The structures of representative democracy have been erected. Freedom of the press is evidently secure. While the denial of all these caused many Filipinos to finally rebel against Marcos, they had expected—and continue to expect—much more from a leader who vowed as she pursued the presidency to undo all that one-man rule has wrought on the nation.

Corruption continues to plague the government, robbing the people of their hard-earned money and the services which money that is diverted to somebody else's pockets could have made possible. The Aquino administration has shown itself capable of violating human rights, or otherwise playing deaf to complaints of abuses. Individuals close to the President are believed to have arrogated unto themselves political and economic power which the people have not entitled them to. People are witnessing how the Aquino administration is turning its back on its earlier protestations that it represents the "new politics"; what they see are Palace agents courting oldtime politicians and traditional warlords, the trade union movement and other militant groups of private citizens are regarded as social lepers, as if adherence to unorthodox beliefs, or



other ideas which clash with the bourgeois conservatism of the powers that be, automatically disqualified individuals and groups from membership in the national community.

At the operational level, there is a widening gap between her occasionally stirring rhetoric and actual performance; people are beginning to suspect that the President, the self-described "action committee of one," for all her good and noble intentions, just can't get things done. The military continues to function as if it were authorized by the Constitution to act as the fourth branch of government. On that score, too, the President—even as the armed forces commander-in-chief—seems totally helpless.

What is really disturbing, however, is the perception that the President herself is entirely unaware of the rapid erosion of the people's trust in her capacity to lead the country. Ms Aquino, the leader who was raised to national leadership by people power, appears to have become increasingly detached from her original constituency, evidently relying solely on the self-serving counsel of close-in advisers at the Palace and her relatives. Whatever sorties she undertakes to get physically close to people are frequently for partisan purposes only, to raise some political aspirant's arm as "Cory's choice."

More than once it has been remarked that Corazon Aquino is the most popular President this country has ever had, surpassing even the legendary appeal of Ramon Magsaysay. What we are afraid of is that flattering observations like that one has lulled her into complacency, into a deceptive assurance that her popularity will forever carry the day. Unless, she is jolted out of that deception soon, Ms Aquino may be in for a shock.

**New Tax Scheme Seen as Encouraging Graft**  
*HK111351 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 10 Jan 88 pp 1, 10*

[By Ed Perpena, Margie Quimpo, and Glenda Gloria]

[Text] The Value-Added Tax (VAT) scheme whose adoption since Jan. 1 has sowed confusion in the market is also sure to spawn graft and corruption in government, several sectors warned yesterday.

The confusion was triggered mainly by the indiscriminate and illegal adding of 10 percent (the maximum VAT rate) to the price of many goods.

This problem has been compounded by the continued failure of the government to dispel the confusion, enforce guidelines and streamline procedures.

Wilson Gamboa, secretary-general of the Grand Alliance for Democracy, said the VAT scheme will give taxmen opportunities to harass business establishments covered. The implementation of VAT, one of many measures demanded by the International Monetary Fund and

World Bank in exchange for debt restructuring, aims to plug the loopholes in the tax system which enables taxpayers to cheat the government.

Under the scheme, a 10-percent tax is imposed on the "value added" of some goods and services. "Value-added" is determined by subtracting the cost of the raw materials used in making the product from its resulting gross value.

Gamboa, a lawyer-accountant, said the complicated process of determining the "value-added" registered by manufacturers and traders gives tax assessors opportunities to "bargain" on the amount of tax due.

"Everytime the value-added is being determined there is opportunity opened for corruption in the tax collection agency," Gamboa said, citing Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno's mention of rampant corruption in the Bureau of Internal Revenue [BIR].

Gamboa said businessmen will also bargain hard with taxmen for tax credits allowed under the VAT system.

The VAT scheme earlier described by BIR Commissioner Bienvenido Tan as non-inflationary appears to be fueling price increases.

A survey of several supermarkets and grocery stores showed that although prices of their goods sold have remained the same since Jan. 1, some of their suppliers have already informed them of price increases due to VAT.

"No adjustments have yet been made, but some of our suppliers have told us that they will increase their prices due to VAT," said an official of the department goods section of Ever Emporium.

She said that toys and cosmetic prices will go up. As for clothes, she said they have not yet received any advice from their suppliers.

An employee from their supermarket section said that no price increases have been implemented although he was not sure if there will be price hikes or not.

An official from Rustan's Supermarket also said that since the VAT's implementation there have been no price increases in their supermarket and department sections.

A Shoemart official also said that they have not increased their prices, but said that if their suppliers raise their prices then they will have to follow suit.

Reports have been received by the INQUIRER showing that sellers have been tacking on a 10-percent additional cost to their goods.

The BIR said the tax is supposed to be put on the value added by every seller to the cost he paid for the goods and services he is selling. It is not to be computed on the basis of the gross price.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] yesterday hit back at quarters who had called "ignorant and greedy" some labor groups and others opposing VAT. The labor group said their critics were "anti-worker."

In a statement, KMU chairman Crispin Beltran expressed disgust over how some sectors in government and business had branded labor of "ignorance and greed" based on their protest against VAT and subsequent demand for another round of pay increases.

The labor sector is the "immediate consumer" who suffers most from the distorted implementation of VAT, according to Beltran.

He added that consumers should not bear the greatest burden of raising revenues for the government.

#### **Senator Heads Group Joining Liberals**

*HK130459 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 12 Jan 88*

[Text] Senator Teopisto Guingona, Jr. and Urban Poor Commission Chairman Mar Canonigo yesterday [12 January] led some 2,000 workers, professionals, and young men in formally affiliating themselves with the Liberal Party [LP], headed by Senate President Jovita Salonga. Mr Salonga personally administered the oath of office to the new batch of leaders who have joined the party. Senator Guingona said he and his colleagues in Bandila [People's Unity in Spirit and Aim], of which he is the honorary chairman, decided to join the LP after some soul-searching in the belief that they can best carry on the fight for reforms in the Liberal Party. For his part, Senator Salonga stressed that the Liberal Party will continue to support the Aquino government, but will not blindly follow its blunders.

[Begin Salonga recording] We support the free democratic government under the leadership of President Corazon C. Aquino. [in Tagalog] If we refused to be Marcos lapdogs, we must also refuse to be the (?Ma'am's) lapdogs. [in English] That is why I say cooperation but never subservience. Your joining the Liberal Party is testimony to the fact that you want to join a party that has a vision of tomorrow, that has a program of government attuned to yours, a party that believes in politics based on principles. [end recording]

#### **Other Senators May Join**

*HK090255 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 8 Jan 88*

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda yesterday said he and three colleagues will join the Liberal Party after this month's election. He also predicted the group will

oppose President Corazon Aquino if she tries to run for reelection in 1992. Senator Ernesto Maceda said the others who are also joining the Liberal Party are Senators Aquilino Pimentel, Mamintal Tamano, and Ernesto Herrera. Maceda stated that liberals will remain part of the administration coalition as long as President Aquino does not try to amend the constitution to allow her to run again in 1992. He predicted that if Mrs. Aquino tries to run again, Laurel, Enrile, and Salonga will join forces to oppose her. Maceda predicted a two-party system in 1992 with Salonga heading the Liberal Party against the Aquino-Cojuangco Party.

[Begin Maceda recording] It is my expectation that two or four senators will affiliate with the Liberal Party after the election. I am considering it although I have not made the final decision, but three other of my colleagues are now going in that direction. Senator Enrile says he is revitalizing the Nacionalista Party, but I will not be surprised if he will also consider an alliance with Senator Salonga. As a matter of fact I will not be surprised if eventually an alliance with Senator Salonga, Senator Enrile, and Vice President Laurel is set up. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Mamintal Tamano in a radio interview this morning denied he has plans of joining the Liberal Party.

#### **Enrile Says Leftists May Win 40% of Polls**

*HK111417 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
10 Jan 88 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday leftist candidates could win as much as 40 percent of all positions up for grabs in the Jan 18 local elections.

Enrile made the assessment based on what he called the intensified activities of the revolutionary left in the countryside which, he said, are expected to yield results in the polls.

He said leftist candidates are running not only under organizations identified with them, but also under traditional political parties.

"They are putting people in the government not because they believe in it but because it is a part of their political struggle. They are waiting for the time that these (officials) can become useful and this is during the final stage of their revolution," he said.

By participating in the polls, Enrile said the rebels are engaging in a step-by-step activity that still has for its aim the seizure of political power. He observed that most leftist candidates are running not for the top posts in the local elections but for the secondary and other lower positions.

"Their next step would be to agitate for the turnover of control of the police to the local governments," Enrile said. In gaining control of the police through the local governments, he said the rebels would in effect be strengthening the New People's Army.

Reacting to reports that local elections would be postponed in places where peace and order continues to be a grave problem, Enrile said he sees no reason for the deferment.

He said elections in the past had always been characterized by violence and suggested that the administration might postpone elections in places where its candidates appear to be losing.

Enrile also said kidnaping of candidates had happened in the past.

In some instances, a candidate of one political party was kidnaped by his opponents in the other party, but elections were still held, he said.

"Why should there be a postponement of elections now that administration candidates are being kidnaped by the NPA?" he said.

He said that if elections are postponed because the military cannot solve the peace and order problem, there is no reason to think it will be able to do so in the future.

#### **Warns of Increased Conflict**

HK111125 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Senate minority floor leader Juan Ponce Enrile has warned that the conflict between the military and the communist rebels will worsen after the January 18 election. Enrile claims that at present the authorities have been unable to intercept arms shipments to the rebels because of the country's scattered coastal regions. This has been admitted by Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos who says that arms are being smuggled into remote unguarded ports and even into the Benigno Aquino International Airport. Enrile has also criticized the government's handling of the Moro National Liberation Front's threat to join the Organization of Islamic Conference which he says will encourage the Muslim countries to support the communist rebels.

#### **Communists Confirm Donations From Candidates**

HK140259 Hong Kong AFP in English 0235 GMT  
14 Jan 88

[by Romeo Gacad]

[Text] Quezon, Philippines, Jan 14 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas have confirmed for the first time that they are receiving money from candidates in next week's local elections for safe-conduct passes in guerrilla-controlled areas.

The insurgents see Monday's polls as the "last stage" of President Corazon Aquino's move to legitimize her 23-month-old rule, and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) wants to "derail the consolidation process," a rebel leader told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The 37-year-old local insurgent chief, who goes by the alias of Ka (Comrade) Andres, said from his mountain stronghold here that the money would go towards advancing the communist revolution.

His statements were the first confirmation of a military report that the CPP's New People's Army (NPA) is receiving as much as 10,000 pesos (481 dollars) for safe-conduct passes from some candidates.

The balloting in this province east of Manila and in nine other provinces has been postponed due to guerrilla activity and fears of violence and fraud.

Sixty-two people have been killed in the run-up to the elections, including 31 candidates. The military says the NPA was responsible for 40 deaths.

Ka Andres claimed responsibility for the murder of one candidate and the abduction of three others in Quezon.

He said about 80 per cent of candidates in 10 towns and a city under his area of operation give money to the insurgents for the right to campaign in "guerrilla zones." He refused to identify them or specify the amount.

He justified the payments, saying the "traditional dirty politics" of election campaigns "stunts the growth of the revolutionary movement," and the money would pay for rebel services in educating and organizing the people.

Armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos has said the "protection money" can also be paid in terms of firearms or other material assistance and that the NPA also campaigns for leftist candidates.

Brigadier-General Luis San Andres, military commander of the Bicol region next to Quezon, said Wednesday he would file court charges against candidates found giving cash or weapons to the NPA, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said.

Ka Andres denied that his men were campaigning for pro-communist candidates. He said the NPA would respect the people's right to suffrage and the NPA would monitor the balloting.

Those who steal votes or bribe and harass the electorate will be meted "due punishment," which he said would range from "a warning to death."



He confirmed that NPA guerrillas were behind the assassination Monday of mayoral candidate Pepito Silang in Tayabas town, and the abduction Friday of gubernatorial aspirant Eduardo Rodriguez and running-mate Robert Racelis.

Mr. Rodriguez and Mr. Racelis were freed unharmed Sunday.

Mayoral candidate Manolo Marquez of Padre Burgos town is still being held by the rebels. His fate is being deliberated by "higher organs," Ka Andres said.

The rebel leader said Mr. Silang, a former mayor, was punished for taking part in summary executions and for organizing anti-communist vigilantes in Tayabas. His assassins' budget came from the money paid by fellow candidates, he added.

Ka Andres said candidates entering into an agreement with them are given safe conduct passes after pledging to oppose U.S. military presence in the country, to back land reform and to check military abuse.

He said tactical alliances with candidates who give them money would lay the groundwork for setting up a parallel shadow government in the province.

Once the "government within a government" is in place, NPA units in the area "would be freed from organizing work and could then concentrate on military work—and the gun can hasten organizing."

**Candidate Missing; Ward Leader Killed**  
*HK140951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT*  
14 Jan 88

[Text] Manila, Jan 14 (AFP)—A candidate for governor in the central Philippines has gone missing and an opposition ward leader has been shot dead in Manila, raising the official death toll in the campaign for Monday's elections to 63, officials said Thursday.

Antonio Harn, a campaign leader of opposition mayoral candidate Macario Asistio, was attacked by unidentified men while he and his wife were riding home on a motorcycle in the suburban Manila constituency of Caloocan, police said.

Mr. Harn was the 63rd officially-reported fatality in the violent run-up to Monday's balloting. Unofficial reports put the death toll as high as 80.

Pio Merida, the candidate for governor of a fringe party on Samar Island, was last seen meeting with his bodyguards at his home in Catarman City late Tuesday and has not been heard of since, the paramilitary constabulary said here.

A constabulary spokesman said he could not confirm whether Mr. Merida might have been abducted by communist guerrillas, who are active in the island.

Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas abducted Julian Francisco, an opposition supporter in the nearby town of Victoria Wednesday, the constabulary said.

Ten other candidates across the country are currently held by the NPA, which is blamed by the military for 40 of the campaign killings.

**Rebels Set Fire to Candidate's Plantation**  
*HK100256 Hong Kong AFP in English 0251 GMT*  
10 Jan 88

[Text] Bacoled, Philippines, Jan 10 (AFP)—Communist guerrillas set three sugar cane farms ablaze in the central island of Negros, one of them owned by a mayoral candidate, the paramilitary constabulary said here Sunday.

Six hectares (15 acres) of sugar cane owned by local planter Joseph Maranon went up in flames in Sagay town Saturday after an attack by 12 New People's Army (NPA) rebels, constabulary spokesmen in this Negros capital city said.

Security forces and two helicopter gunships arrived and mounted a counter-attack as the insurgents were about to set fire to a truck loaded with sugar cane, they added. No casualties were reported on either side.

Four hours later the NPA burned down 10 hectares (25 acres) of sugar owned by Mr. Maranon's brother Alfredo Maranon, who is running for mayor of Sagay in the January 18 local elections, the constabulary said.

An hour later an unspecified area of sugar cane of the Maranons' brother-in-law Edgar Sarrosa was torched by the NPA, it added.

Meanwhile, a vice-mayoral candidate in the Manila suburb of Paranaque survived an assassination attempt Saturday, the candidate said in an interview over a Manila radio station.

Tomas Banaga, who belongs to a fringe political party, said he had just parked his car in the family garage when a black car approached and one of the occupants opened fire with an automatic rifle.

Mr. Banaga said he survived the attack by crawling beneath his car.

A total of 56 people have been killed in the tense local-election campaign. Half of 61 violent incidents reported in the campaign have been the work of the NPA, armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos said in Manila Saturday.

Gen. Ramos said 'he rebels were campaigning for candidates friendly to them, and offering protection to a number of candidates in exchange for guns, cash and material assistance.

**Ramos Urges Soldiers To Stay Neutral in Polls**

*HK140833 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Jan 87*

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, reiterated his call for members of the Armed Forces to remain neutral in the coming elections. Ramos issued the call to soldiers during his visit to the Western Command in Puerto Princesa, Palawan yesterday.

Ramos stressed that the military should ensure the holding of a peaceful and clean election on Monday, adding that every man must be treated equally before the law.

**Comelec Deputizes Bar Association, Jaycees**

*HK140155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] The Commission on Elections yesterday [13 January] deputized the Integrated Bar of the Philippines and the Philippine Jaycees as the Comelec's citizens' arms during Monday's local election. However, it warned officials and members of the two organizations against engaging directly or indirectly in any electioneering or partisan political activity during the polls.

Earlier the Comelec approved the petition of the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] to act as the citizens' watchdog for the local polls. However Namfrel, chaired by retired Supreme Court Justice Jose Feria, was warned against putting up its so-called Operations Quick Count. Justice Feria said Namfrel will just field volunteers all over the country to help ensure a credible and honest election.

Meantime the armed forces may tap for poll duty thousands of Citizens' Military Training Corps cadets as soon as they are officially deputized by the Comelec.

**Aquino Rejects Cousin's Plea To Return**

*HK140801 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT  
14 Jan 88*

[Text] Manila, Jan 14 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino Thursday reiterated a government ban on the return of her estranged cousin Eduardo Cojuangco, who fled to the United States after his ally Ferdinand Marcos fell from power.

"Not for the time being," Mrs. Aquino told reporters when asked about Mr. Cojuangco's reported request to return to the Philippines. She did not say when she intends to lift the ban.

The Aquino government cancelled the passports of Mr. Marcos and his family and key allies including Mr. Cojuangco when the former president fled to Hawaii following a popular revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino to power in February 1986.

The Aquino cousin's properties were seized by the government which alleges that he served as a dummy of Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Cojuangco, formerly a coconut magnate and reputed to be the richest man in the Philippines, took out newspaper advertisements on Christmas Day, denying he had ever served as a dummy for anyone.

He said he had been "forced to live in foreign exile" by the Aquino government, and vowed to return soon to clear himself of the charges.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus Wednesday accused Mr. Cojuangco of plotting the fall of the government from his home in exile in California.

**Muslim Group Leaders To Hold January Meeting**

*HK131245 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
13 Jan 88 p 6*

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari has called for a high-level meeting of leaders of rival Muslim rebel groups the last week of January to finalize a unification agreement and decide if the rebel groups will resume attacks on government forces after the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] meeting in March.

The meeting, to be held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, will be attended by Misuari, Salamat Hashim of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Sultan Macapanton Abbas of the MNLF-reformist group.

Abbas, meanwhile, disclosed several shipments of sophisticated arms have landed in Mindanao, but said these may not be for the Muslim rebels. He gave no other details.

Abbas said many rebel commanders and political and religious leaders favor a resumption of military operations against the government.

The OIC will take up the MNLF's application for full membership during its meeting.

The MNLF has said it is confident it will become a member of the 46-state OIC despite attempts by the government, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, to block its entry.

The MNLF-Reformists, however, favor a "non-violent" political solution to the Muslim insurgency, Abbas said.

The MNLF broke up into three factions in 1977 and in 1982 over political and organizational differences.

Misuari returned to the country briefly last year and negotiated with the Aquino government for an end to the armed conflict.

The talks, however, collapsed last June when the government refused to grant autonomy to 13 Muslim-dominated provinces in Mindanao as demanded by the MNLF.

As this developed, the government's Peace Commission said it is still willing to accommodate Muslim rebels in the Regional Consultative Council [RCC] for Mindanao.

The rebel leaders have refused to take part in the RCC, which was created by the Constitution to help Congress draft an autonomy act for Mindanao.

Tet Maceda, information officer for the commission, said they hope the rebels would change their position and participate in the RCC.

But she said the commission will proceed with the RCC's operation even without the participation of rebel groups.

**Witness Says Policemen Carried Out Ambush**  
*HK111435 Quezon City MALAYA in English*  
11 Jan 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] An eyewitness to the Nov 10 ambush in Manila of Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP], has pinpointed several members of the Metropolitan Police Force as suspects in the attack, Department of Justice sources said yesterday.

The sources refused to identify either the witness or the suspects, now reportedly being watched by National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] agents.

They said the witness had already provided the NBI with the description of the suspects in the ambush in Sta Ana where Alex Marteja, Prudente's lawyer, was killed. Prudente himself, together with PUP Professor Rodrigo Melchor and driver Ramon Pacda, was wounded.

Police earlier said the involvement of some lawmen in the ambush was one angle being looked into.

The Western Police District [WPD], however, turned over to the NBI last Nov 24 the investigation of the Prudente case after suspicions had been raised that policemen were involved in the plot.

Brig Gen Alfredo Lim, WPD chief, said his men were taking their hands off the case inasmuch as their credibility, which he said was essential to the investigation, had been placed under question.

A newly formed rightwing death squad—the Waling-Waling Group—claimed responsibility for the ambush in a letter to General Lim.

**Aquino Answers Listeners' Questions**

*HK110407* [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 10 January carries a 50-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"], in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' phoned-in questions, introduced by moderator "Frankie." Slantlines denote passages in English.

The president begins by expressing the hope that everyone had a good Christmas and New Year's. She describes the sea disaster just before the holidays as "unfortunate," extends her "deepest sympathies" to the affected families, and pledges assistance for these families.

A Tondo resident says that the electoral reform bill needs elucidation and asks for the president's "overview" of the bill. The president replies, "Last Tuesday, January 5, 1988, I signed into law the election reform bill, or Republic Act 6646, which was passed by Congress during the special 2-day session in late December 1987. Among the major features of this law are innovations in the conduct of electoral campaigns and the detailed limitation on propaganda material." She cites the benefits of the ban on placing billboards, posters, and so on in cities and towns which, in the past, defaced much of the countryside. She says the bill also bans voters in highly urbanized areas from casting votes for provincial candidates.

A Quezon City resident asks for the president's opinion of a congressman's proposal to abolish the Senate so that bills can be speedily passed and implemented. The president replies by saying that the 1987 plebiscite proved that Filipinos overwhelmingly ratified the constitution mandating that there would be two houses in Congress. She explains that bills are often delayed because the Congress is a new one. "I feel that it would, of course, be better up if things can be speeded up, but I guess in the delays we also see how matters are really being studied in detail. So in the end that will contribute to better legislation. Maybe it just takes a longer time, but if we come up with better legislation because of the tremendous time and work put into it, then I think the Filipino people will benefit from it."

A retired government employee in Cavite asks why military personnel have had pay raises when there have been none for government retirees. The president says that the Government System Insurance Service has granted retirees a small raise in their pensions and plans to give them other benefits soon.

A caller asks for the administration's stand on the country's large foreign debt. The president replies: "While I have said that we will honor our debts, I have



also said that we will always make sure that the welfare of the Filipino people is attended to first./ As you know, because our debt is so large, /and every year our debt service payments alone are almost 40% of the budget [words indistinct], I have expressed this concern not only to our creditor banks but also to the leaders of the governments of other nations. In particular, when Prime Minister Takeshita was here, I told him about our problems and how necessary it was for us to get the assistance of countries such as Japan, because in order to grow we need more capital, and we cannot do this if in our debt-servicing alone we have to spend almost as much as 40% of our budget./ In the debt renegotiation which was finally signed before the end of the year, the interest payments, which were formerly [words indistinct] to 80 percent over Libor is (?seven-eighths) only now, and this is retroactive from the beginning of last year. I wish to thank our debt negotiators like Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez for his help on this, /but we still have to get better terms so that we will have enough resources to make sure that our country will grow. This is something that I repeat over and over again, especially when I have the opportunity to meet with foreign officials./"

A War World II veteran in Davao Oriental asks for the rehabilitation of the veterans' bank and says he is grateful that Manila's international airport has been renamed the Benigno Aquino Airport. The president promises to look into and expedite the matter of the veterans' bank rehabilitation.

President Aquino also answers callers' questions about the legality of gambling casinos, flood control in Panay Island, what the government will do to ensure safe inter-island travel, possible government subsidies for Cagayan de Oro dairy farmers, the Malacanang boycott by Manila journalists, and bridge repairs in Batangas.

The president ends the program by issuing a call on the coming local polls: "First of all, I call on all citizens to endeavor to keep our elections clean and orderly. I also call on the candidates not to forget their duty and not to resort to violence. They should remember that their duty is not to themselves but to their countrymen. Those of us who cast votes for our candidates should carefully consider their qualifications to determine who will best serve us—not just in our own provinces, towns, or municipalities, but in the nation as a whole. It is time for us to pick the best candidates. And we must pray and ask God to keep the election clean and peaceful, to make it one of which we can be proud.

"I thank you all for the help you extended to me in 1987 and this year. I pledge to keep trying to help our countrymen. As I told the members of the Cabinet, we must strive to provide jobs for our unemployed citizens. This is what you can expect from us—we will endeavor to encourage investors to come and set up industries and factories to provide gainful employment for our people."

## Thailand

### Defense Chief Seems Willing To Step Down *BK130115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jan 88 p 1*

[Text] Defence Minister Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Phaniang Kantarat hinted yesterday that he may be willing to step down from his post to make room for Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who has said he will retire this year.

"An old man should go home and be succeeded by a young man," he said.

ACM Phaniang, speaking to reporters after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, said Gen Chawalit is the most suitable person to become defence minister if he insists on retiring in September after turning 55.

"Since you asked for my personal opinion, I would say that Gen Chawalit is a good man who should remain for the continuity of his work.

"But, if he wishes to resign with a strong will, then it would be difficult to stop him.

"If this was the case, I think he should become defence minister, a position which is most suitable for him," ACM Phaniang said.

Gen Chawalit recently confirmed his intentions to retire this year despite requests from top military officers—including his Chulachomklao Military Academy Class One classmates Deputy Army Chief Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunmthong Khongsomphon—that he stay on.

Asked if Gen Chawalit's resignation could be rejected, ACM Phaniang admitted that this could be done. "But, we cannot just reject the resignation outright without proper reason," he said, adding that it was still premature to discuss such matters.

"I would be sorry to see him leave the Army. He is suitable for the position and could continue with his work. But if he would have to leave while he is still young, and if he chooses to enter politics, then the position of defence minister would be suitable for him," ACM Phaniang said.

Gen Chawalit's plans to retire have aroused speculation among military observers, who say that such a powerful man would not abandon his career for nothing.

Former Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot has said Gen Chawalit should clearly state what he intends to do after retirement "to stop the people from getting nervous".

M.R. Khukrit said Gen Chawalit's manner of fuelling speculation was like taking the country as his private property.

"If he wants to play politics, then he should say so," he said.

**Border Security Increased for Lao 'Spies'**

BK140057 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
14 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai—The Phitsanulok border conflict has prompted local authorities to step up security measures to prevent the illegal entry of Laotians.

Provincial Governor Prasit Manikan said yesterday that police and administrative officials had been told to deny entry to illegal arrivals and arrest those who persist.

Laotians with relatives in Thailand will be allowed to cross the Mekong River to spend no more than three hours buying goods that are sufficient for their needs.

Mr Prasit said Laotians who are ill and need medical treatment will be allowed to stay in hospitals but must return once they are well.

The stepped-up security measures, ordered amid the border conflict in Phitsanulok's Chat Trakan District, are intended to deny entry to Laotian spies and also to prevent narcotics and arms smuggling.

**Vietnam**

**Radio Reports U.S. Congressmen's Visit**

BK141114 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 14 Jan 88

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Mr McCloskey paid a visit to Vietnam from 8-13 January 1988.

During its stay in Vietnam the delegation had working sessions with Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co and was received by Minister of Justice Phan Hien. They met with representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Disabled Soldiers, and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Public Health; and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Secondary Education. They visited Bach Mai Hospital and the People's Army Museum.

At its request, the delegation was received by Mr Tep Henn, Kampuchean ambassador to Vietnam.

**TASS Cited on Rogachev's Cambodia Remarks**

BK131534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 13 Jan 88

[Text] According to TASS, Comrade Rogachev, Soviet deputy foreign minister, speaking at a news conference in Moscow on 12 January, pointed out that with goodwill

and the willingness to make mutually acceptable concessions, the Cambodia issue can be resolved. Dialogue has started between the different Cambodian parties. The meeting in Paris between Hun Sen, chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers, and Prince Sihanouk could, at least, be regarded as a step forward in the process of resolving the situation around Cambodia.

Comrade Rogachev stressed: Cambodian affairs must be settled by the Cambodians themselves. This is a very important principle. The Soviet side has declared on several occasions that the Soviet Union is prepared to contribute to a peaceful solution of the situation around Cambodia. The dialogue between the Cambodian sides has started. It is very important that one should not hinder this dialogue but help promote it instead.

**Vo Chi Cong Greet's CSSR's Husak on Birthday**

BK091605 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT  
9 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 9—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong today sent greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Gustav Husak, on the latter's 75th birthday.

The message of greetings praised President Husak's tireless efforts and great services in building socialism and raising the international prestige of Czechoslovakia. It highly appreciated his contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Communist Parties, the states and the peoples of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The message noted with satisfaction that those relations are developing in conformity with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples, and of peace and socialism.

**PRK Envoy Hosts National Day Reception**

BK071545 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT  
7 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 7—Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn held a get-together in Hanoi today in honour of the 9th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan. 7).

Among his Vietnamese guests were Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Bouasi Chaleunsouk attended the function.

Taking the floor, the Kampuchean ambassador noted with pleasure the constant development of the special friendship and the all-round cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

In his speech, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's full support for the Kampuchea people's revolution.

Host and guest raised toasts to the unshakable friendship and the all-round cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos which have been consolidated and broadened in the interest of each country, and of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region.

#### **Afghan President's Remarks on Visit**

*BK071234 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 7 Jan 88*

[Text] Dear listeners: The general secretary of the People's Democratic Party and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Dr Najibullah, has successfully concluded his official friendship visit to Vietnam. During his stay in Vietnam from 25-28 December, President Najibullah has taken many acts reflecting the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Afghanistan. He has deep impression on Vietnam, its land and people. In his meeting with Vietnamese mass media workers on 27 December 1987, President Najibullah affirmed that, for him, Vietnam is the most beautiful land in the world.

He said: Vietnam, for me, is the most wonderful country of the world. Nature has endowed this land with a beautiful landscape. However, the most pleasurable thing is the Vietnamese people's feeling. The Vietnamese people's industriousness and hospitality are unforgettable things for any foreign visitors. Vietnam has a time-honored history. Hanoi, the capital, is the cradle of independence and freedom, where formerly lived and breathed a great man: President Ho Chi Minh, who had won admiration from the whole world.

Also at the meeting with Vietnamese mass media on 27 December, President Najibullah spoke of the results of the visit to Vietnam by the party and state delegation of Afghanistan headed by him. He said: In this trip, we had cordial meetings with Vietnamese party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong, and many other Vietnamese leaders. The meetings and talks helped both sides further understand each other's stand and international issues of mutual concern. These meetings have further consolidated the solidarity between the two parties, the governments, and the peoples of Vietnam and Afghanistan. The achievements of the Vietnamese people in national construction and defense have left deep impression for the Afghan guests.

Dealing with the talks between the party and state delegation of Afghanistan and its Vietnamese counterpart, President Najibullah said: The two sides shared the same view on international and regional issues. The two sides voiced support for the initiatives of socialist countries and progressive forces headed by the Soviet Union to advance to a world without nuclear weapons. The two sides were of the opinion that the Soviet-American INF

treaty is a practical step of great importance toward nuclear disarmament. President Najibullah, on this occasion, affirmed Afghanistan support for the peace initiative of the three Indochinese countries, and the policy of national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Concluding his meeting with Vietnamese mass media in Hanoi, President Najibullah said: The Afghan party and state delegation was very pleased with the warm reception and hospitality reserved by the heroic Vietnamese people.

#### **NHAN DAN Editorial**

*BK140540 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
30 Dec pp 1, 4*

[Editorial: "The New Step of Development in Vietnam-Afghanistan Relations"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to Vietnam of the party and state delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan led by Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Republic, has concluded with splendid success. Our party, state, and people heartily received the delegation with the warm feelings of comrades in arms. The talks between the Afghan party and state delegation and our party and state delegation took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, sincerity, friendship, and solidarity. The joint statement and the important documents adopted during the visit reflected the two sides' identity of views on issues regarding bilateral relations as well as international issues of mutual concern.

The delegation's successful visit to Vietnam marked an important new step in development of the fine traditional relations which have for long bound the two fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Afghanistan together. The two sides unanimously agreed to strengthen further the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which has just been signed, and in the interest of each country's national construction and defense.

The envoys of Afghanistan brought to our people the warm sentiments of the heroic Afghan people and affirmed full support for the line of construction and renovation put forth by our sixth party congress and for the initiatives and ceaseless efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to achieve a peaceful settlement of the various problems in Southeast Asia and the Cambodia issue.

The two sides welcomed warmly and appreciated highly the results of the meeting between Comrade Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Paris, considering it a starting point for the eventual achievement of a correct solution to the Cambodia issue.



On this occasion, our party, state, and people heartily welcomed the outstanding achievements which the Republic of Afghanistan has recorded in struggle and national construction. Once again, they expressed solidarity with, and strong support for, the Afghan people's national reconciliation policy and glorious revolutionary cause aimed at building a peaceful, independent, non-aligned, and prosperous country.

Filled with enthusiasm for peace and freedom, the Vietnamese and Afghan peoples wholeheartedly support the comprehensive peace plan for Asia and the Pacific proposed by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev at Vladivostok and the New Delhi Declaration on principles for building a world free from nuclear weapons and violence. The two sides welcome and highly value the USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Washington which resulted in the signing of a treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles, considering this a correct move and a historic victory ushering in a new era for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass-destruction on our planet.

As countries having common borders with China, Vietnam and Afghanistan wish to normalize and develop relations with the People's Republic of China and regard this as a positive factor for restoring peace and security in Asia and for carrying out international activities.

Both sides highly value India's great contributions to, and its foreign policy of peace for the Nonaligned Movement and for solving regional and global issues; they welcome peace initiatives of the MPR and the DPRK; and they support the policy on a free-nuclear zone of countries in the South Pacific and the struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples for independence, freedom, a new and just world economic order, and for development and progress.

The Vietnam-Afghanistan joint statement once again affirmed the determination of the two peoples to continue making positive contributions to the common struggle for world peace and security as well as to the lofty objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. Together with the fraternal Afghan people, our people are extremely elated at the great success of the official friendship visit to Vietnam of the Afghan party and state delegation. This is a source of encouragement for our two peoples to overcome all difficulties and trials and to continue steadily advancing the revolutionary cause of each country. Our people pledge to discharge fully our obligations as stipulated in the treaty and agreements which have just been signed between the two sides and to do their utmost to make the tree of Vietnam-Afghanistan friendship blossom and bear fruit ceaselessly. This is in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Asia, the Pacific, and the rest of the world.

**State Council Promulgates Law on Land**  
*BK090826 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT*  
9 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 9—The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam yesterday [8 January] promulgated the Law on Land which was adopted by the National Assembly on Dec 29, 1987.

The law, which consists of 57 articles in six chapters, stipulates that land is owned by the entire people and the state and comes under unified management by the state.

The chapter about the management of land by the state says that the state allots land to land users comprising both organizations and individuals for stable and long-term as well as for temporary and short-term use.

The chapter on the use of land defines the rights and obligations of the land users.

The fourth chapter stipulates that land users who are foreign firms and individuals, international organizations, joint ventures and cooperation projects between Vietnam and foreign countries must abide by this law unless provided otherwise by agreements between Vietnam and foreign countries or international organizations concerned.

The Law on Land demonstrates the Vietnamese party and state's policy of encouraging all economic sectors and social organizations to invest labour and capital in and apply scientific and technical progress to the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery, and other economic branches.

**Vo Chi Cong Signs Order**

*BK110234 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 8 Jan 88

[Text] On 8 January 1988, Chairman of the Council of State Vo Chi Cong signed an order promulgating the law on land of the SRV. The order reads in full as follows:

The SRV Council of State, by virtue of Article 100 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State, hereby promulgates the law on land passed by the SRV National Assembly on 29 December 1987.

Hanoi, 8 January 1988

[Signed] On behalf of the SRV Council of State, Chairman Vo Chi Cong

**Vo Chi Cong Signs Import-Export Law Decree**  
*BK130655 Hanoi VNA in English 0601 GMT*  
13 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 13—President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong signed on Jan 11 a decree to promulgate the law on export-import taxes on commercial goods which was adopted by the National Assembly on December 29, 1987.

The law stipulates that all goods bought from or sold to, and goods exchanged with, foreign countries across Vietnam's border gates are subject to export-import taxes.

All economic organizations allowed to export and import goods must pay taxes for their export and import products, the law adds.

Regarding export and import goods which come under separate agreements on export-import taxes concluded between the Vietnamese Government and foreign countries, they shall be taxed according to such agreements.

Goods exported or imported by foreign-invested enterprises, or by joint ventures are subject to taxes fixed by this law.

The export-import taxes shall be paid in the Vietnamese currency "dong". The rate of exchange between the Vietnamese "dong" and foreign currencies is to be made public at the Vietnam State Bank.

Tax tariff on export and import goods is classified into two categories: minimum tariff and universal tariff.

Minimum tariff is applied to goods exported to or imported from nations enjoying a favoured status in trade relations with Vietnam to other cases to decided by the Council of Ministers.

Universal tariff is applied to goods exported to or imported from countries not mentioned above.

The law also defines cases in which taxes will be reduced or exempted.

The law on export-import taxes on commercial goods will be effected as from February 1, 1988.

**Nguyen Van Linh Visits Lai Chau Province**  
*BK070724 Hanoi VNA in English 0618 GMT*  
7 Jan 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 7—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, recently made a working tour of Lai Chau mountain province to the northwest, place of the historic Dien Bien Phu victory in 1954.

He visited the Dien Bien State Farm, an industrial tree-growing farm, some agricultural cooperatives, a middle-level medical school, a nursery, some armed forces units and war martyrs' families.

At a meeting with representatives of the local armed forces and people, he warmly congratulated them on the achievements they had obtained in building and safeguarding the province. He said he was glad to know that the province has achieved a per capita food output of 370 kgs a year, higher than the national average, that some local agricultural cooperatives have been able to grow two rice crops a year and obtained 7 to 8 tons of rice per hectare, thanks to the building of small-sized irrigation projects and the use of new rice strains, therefore gradually improving their living condition. He especially commended them on the fulfilment of their duties in national defence, in maintaining public order and security and performing their international obligations.

The secretary of the party Central Committee made some recommendations about the expansion of the growing of industrial trees and medical herbs, afforestation, livestock breeding, the construction of irrigation projects, the tapping of mineral ores and the production of consumer goods for local consumption and export. Finally, he expressed his new year's wishes that the people of Lai Chau, by striving to overcome all difficulties, would obtain new achievements in economic development and national defence, thus further glorifying the tradition of the Dien Bien Phu victory.

**NHAN DAN on Implementation of State Plan**  
*BK070829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 30 Dec 87

[NHAN DAN 31 December editorial: "Let's Launch a Vigorous Mass Movement To Implement the State Plan Adopted by the National Assembly"]

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth National Assembly adopted many important documents and made many decisions of great impact on our nation's socioeconomic life. The National Assembly adopted laws on land, investments by foreign countries in Vietnam, import-export taxes for commercial goods, and the resolution on publicizing the draft code of criminal procedures to solicit the people's views.

The adoption of the above-mentioned laws and draft code has responded to the great concern of all classes of our people and marked a new step in our efforts to manage state and national affairs by law.

Land constitutes an extremely valuable national resource and a special and irreplaceable means of production. The objective of the law on land is to heighten the sense of responsibility of all organizations and individuals toward the protection and use of land and toward environmental protection and putting land management and use under strict regulation. This way, land

can be used rationally, effectively, and economically, thus contributing to the implementation of the socioeconomic construction and development plan.

The nation's land, labor, and resources must be exploited satisfactorily and effectively through the strength resulting from both domestic efforts and cooperation with the outside world. The objective of the law on investment by foreign countries is to expand economic cooperation with foreign countries, develop the national economy, and promote exports based on an effective use of labor resources and other national potential.

Likewise, the primary objective of the law on import-export taxes for commercial goods is to strengthen the management of export-import activities in accordance with the law, actively contribute to broadening and improving the economic efficiency of foreign trade, and shape a rational export-import network, thus contributing to protecting and developing production, improving local consumers' awareness, and creating a source of income for the state budget.

It is certain that those laws which have been passed by the National Assembly and will be promulgated will gain the sympathy and strong support of our entire people. A particularly important development of the second session is that the National Assembly has adopted the resolution on the socioeconomic development plans for the 5-year period of 1986-90 and for 1988, the resolution on the draft state budget for 1988, and the resolution on the ratification of the final account for the 1986 state budget.

Along with ratifying the Council of Ministers' report on the status of implementation of the 1986-87 socioeconomic plan, the National Assembly decided on the orientations, tasks, objectives, and key measures of the socioeconomic development plan for the 5-year period of 1986-90 and for 1988.

In 1988, the gross national product will increase by 9% as compared to 1987; the nation's income will increase by 9.5%; the value of gross industrial output will increase by 10%, with the consumer goods industry increasing by 12.5%; the value of agricultural output will increase by 7.6%, with the output of grain in paddy equivalent reaching 19 million tonnes; and the value of export goods will increase by 17.6%.

The National Assembly resolutions are proof of the great unanimity of views between the National Assembly and the government on the party Central Committee fourth plenum resolution. During the 3 remaining years, 1988-90, our entire party and people will make joint efforts to achieve at all costs the objective of taking an important step forward in stabilizing the national socioeconomic situation. This year, 1988, will be a key year for us to make outstanding efforts to change things for the better.

We have learned valuable lessons from scores of years of planning. It is not easy to determine the correct orientations, tasks, objectives, and plan norms. Nevertheless, it is more difficult to work out effective measures for implementation. The realistic character of a plan must be guaranteed by a balanced, steady supply of material. More than ever before, we have clearly realized the need to promulgate promptly regulations and policies aimed at bringing all production potential into full play and vigorously developing the production operations of all economic elements.

First of all, efforts should be concentrated on the three major economic programs, particularly, on the grain and food program. This also means there is a need to renovate planning, shift economic operations to socialist business activities, promptly apply scientific and technological innovations to production, expand foreign trade, strengthen the leading role of the central government and its centralized and uniform management, develop the active role and sense of responsibility at the local level, and respect the autonomy of the grass-roots level in production and business operations as well as its right of mastership.

As far as organization and cadre is concerned, it is necessary to effect truly profound renovation, streamline the administrative mechanism, improve managerial efficiency in all management echelons, give more room to democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, and restore discipline and order to socioeconomic life.

Only by resolutely and uniformly adopting these measures can we generate a combined strength to implement the state plan, thus turning our capacities into reality and translating our potential into real achievements within our reach.

It is the responsibility of all echelons and sectors to launch a vigorous mass movement to implement the state plan adopted by the National Assembly. All sectors, localities, and grass-roots organizations must make progress and effect truly profound renovation.

The struggle for the successful implementation of the 1988 state plan calls for everyone's outstanding efforts.

**CPV Secretariat Views Agricultural Management**  
*BK230754 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT*  
23 Dec 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 23—The Secretariat of the C.P.V Central Committee has held a conference for cadres of northern provinces and central bodies on the perfection of the draft project on the renovation of economic management in agriculture to be submitted to the party Political Bureau. Earlier this month, a similar conference had been held in Ho Chi Minh City for cadres of central and southern provinces.



Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of C.P.V. C.C. and president of the State Council, attended the conference which was organized in Hanoi from Dec. 19-21 and presided by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its Commission for Agriculture.

Following are the main contents of the draft project:

First, to free all productive capabilities and make full use of all economic sectors in which the state-run sector takes the leading role with a view to successfully carrying out the three major economic programmes.

Secondly, to shift the autarkic economy to the production of commodities with ever greater volume and ever higher efficiency and quality.

Thirdly, to abolish the bureaucratic and centralised mechanism of management based on state subsidies, make a complete change-over to socialist economic accounting, and create favourable conditions for grass-roots establishments to take the initiative in production and business undertakings.

The conference reviewed achievements recorded in agricultural production over the past 12 years, especially in food production in the past eight years, in which the product-based contract system has been widely applied throughout the country. Many ideas and suggestions on the renovation of the organizational and personnel work were raised and discussed at the conference.

#### **5 Illegal Emigrants Return From Malaysia**

*BK071539 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT  
7 Jan 88*

[Text] Hanoi OANA/VNA January 7—Five men who illegally fled the country many years ago recently returned to Ho Chi Minh City from Malaysia.

They are two fishermen, one peasant, one motorbike repair worker and one pedicab driver. Three of them were former residents of Ho Chi Minh City, one of Minh Hai Province and one of Kien Giang Province.

The returnees have been well treated by the local authorities in the spirit of the state policy towards overseas Vietnamese who return to rejoin their families.

These men had stayed in Malaysia for between seven months and seven years.

#### **Gen Tran Nhan Recalls U.S. Hanoi Bombing**

##### **Fifth Installment**

*BK131354 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
18 Dec 87 p 3*

[Fifth installment of "introductory part" of memoirs by Major General Tran Nhan, formerly commander of the air defense force defending the capital and currently commander of the VPA's Air Defense Corps: "The Aerial Dien Bien Phu"]

[Text] The enemy's strategic B-52 air blitz against Hanoi now entered its third day, the day the White House and Pentagon top brass had expected would bring the "Line-

backer 2" campaign to an end with the certain result that North Vietnam, reeling under the blows, would be forced to "crawl" back to the negotiating table and accept their conditions.

On the previous 2 nights, they had thrown a massive force into the battle—90 B-52's on 18 December, 87 on 19 December, plus hundreds of tactical warplanes—launching three waves of attack nightly. Strings of bombs were dropped one upon the other with an intensity unheard of before in the history of warfare. They waited, and waited, in vain, for a sign of the adversary weakening.

Therefore, tonight, 20 December, they planned to deal a decisive blow.

On our side, the first resounding victory on the night of 18 December had played an extremely important role in the entire development of the campaign. It had inspired our Army and people, bolstering their determination, prodding them to strive for even greater triumphs so as eventually to achieve total victory. The victory on the night of 18 December was truly a key battle in every sense of the word.

In the art of conducting military campaigns, if one must win a great, decisive victory in the opening battle, then the next step is for the commander to think about preparing his forces and creating favorable opportunities for winning the subsequent key battles, which should be big battles of annihilation.

With this in mind, we devoted ourselves completely to making preparations for the encounter on the night of 20 December.

We entered the 3d night having chalked up on the night of 18 December a resounding, smashing victory for our side which, however, was followed by a less-than-successful battle on the night of 19 December. That night, with 87 B-52 sorties, the enemy had continued to concentrate his attacks on Hanoi, following the same old flight paths and using the same old tricks. Yet we had managed to shoot down only two B-52's, neither of them crashing on the spot. These results left us with an overwhelming sense of uneasiness. Why was it that with the same people and the same weapons, plus the great inspiration derived from our first victorious battle and the fresh experience gained from it, we had still failed to score the kind of victory we expected? This was a burning question to which, with a heavy sense of responsibility, we needed to find an appropriate answer.

Despite the fact that we had spent 2 sleepless nights, early on the morning of 20 December, immediately after the third wave of fighting, the Standing Committee of the the 361st Division party committee called an extraordinary session to review the combat leadership

displayed on the night of 19 December and to issue a resolution on a drive for ideological activities in the entire division. Everything boiled down to these two questions:

—Why did the missiles fail to shoot down the B-52's on the spot?

—Why did the antiaircraft artillery fail to shoot down the F-111's?

The Standing Committee of the division's party committee asked that all comrade party members and youth union members, and all division cadres and combatants uphold the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, struggle frankly to find the right objective and subjective causes, and resolutely strive to overcome all manifestations of subjectivism and complacency. We reminded one another of Uncle Ho's words of 28 August 1965, which he said during a visit to the missile troops after their first victory, which they had won in their first battle: "Be courageous in combat. Do not feel too proud in victory, or too disheartened in defeat."

On the morning of 20 December, conferences resembling an ideological struggle for self-criticism and criticism were held in an animated and scrupulous manner from division headquarters to various missile and antiaircraft gun emplacements in order to draw upon our experiences. In all conferences, no sooner had experiences been drawn out, than fighting tactics were discussed. During the two nights of direct confrontation with the B-52's, some battles were won, while others were not. By comparing these with what had been learned from documents, combatants could discover some basis for the best fighting tactics. Learning from the battles of the first night, two different tactical approaches were devised by the division: The "three-point" firing tactics of the 59th Battalion and the "half-an-elevation angle crossing fire" tactics of the 77th Battalion. The problem now was to know how to combine creatively these two approaches in the best combat tactics. The military technology office and the missile training and operation office of the armed branch pooled their efforts to provide guidance for settling this problem and sent assistant cadres to the various battalions to give personal guidance to units.

Beginning on 20 December, anticipating that the air blitz might be prolonged, Comrade General Chief of Staff Van Tien Dung directed: "The missile force is assigned the whole mission of fighting the B-52's. Some of the antiaircraft units will be withdrawn from strongholds to defend missile battalions directly." As a result, throughout the day of 20 December, the missile battalions would have ample time to draw upon experiences and make combat preparations. The various centers of the theater of operations and the launch pads were carefully camouflaged to prevent discovery by F-type aircraft. The F-4, F-105, and F-111 aircraft were charged with seeking every way to annihilate our missile emplacements. The antiaircraft units' combatants had maneuvered the

entire night before in order to arrive on time to protect their beloved comrades of an armed branch that the people countrywide were looking up to with the best sentiments of love. While the missile units' combatants were focusing their attention on drawing out experiences and discussing ways to fight the B-52's, the antiaircraft units' combatants also urgently practiced their combat projects. A resolution of the project specified: "Actively fight the enemy and protect the missile emplacements to allow the armed branch to shoot down as many B-52's as possible on the spot."

Once they could rest assured that the antiaircraft units' combatants and air force fighters would fight the enemy during the daytime, the missile units' combatants concentrated on learning from experiences and discussing combat tactics. Under the camouflage leaf canopy, trackers put their heads together to discuss animatedly each line of flight, each range of wavelength, and each range of missile launching. Now and then, they gathered on the vehicles and asked the battalions to rehearse the unsuccessful battles of the previous night in order to find out the mistakes and seek ways to overcome them.

I was asked to go to the 257th Missile Regiment to gather experience and review the preparations for the forthcoming battle. Every time I left the command post to see our combatants there, I always felt new strength, joy, and hope. As I was looking at their candid and calm faces and listening to their clearcut, sound arguments about tactics and techniques, I wished I could hold all of them in my hands and tell them how much I loved and was proud of them, those youths of a new, young generation of the nation and of the glorious Ho Chi Minh era. They were indeed the products of superior socialism. With deep feelings in my heart, I said to Comrades Nguyen Manh and Nguyen Dien, political officer and commander of the 257th Regiment respectively: "Our cadres must feel very happy to have such men under their command." Born at the time of the "ground Dien Bien Phu battle," they now would take part in the "aerial Dien Bien Phu battle" along with their fathers and older brothers.

We entered the battle on the night of 20 December with great determination to fight and win and with a firm belief in victory. Indeed, the letters, congratulatory messages, and words of encouragement from every part of the nation, in particular the messages from our compatriots and combatants in the southern battlefronts, gave more strength to our combatants here. We realized even more clearly the heavy responsibility that history, the motherland, and our people had entrusted to the Hanoi armed forces and people, and particularly to the heroic missile force.

Prompted by its desire to deal a decisive blow on this night, the enemy committed twice the resources used in the previous two nights, with B-52's making 93 sorties and tactical aircraft, 151 sorties. Adopting the old method, low-flying F-111's prepared the way by attacking Noi Bai and Bach Mai airfields.

At 1942, two groups of flying objects were moving directly into Hanoi at a 10-kilometer altitude. A number of units asked for permission to launch missiles. As the division command post was studying the situation before making a decision, it was reported that the flying objects were nothing but B-52 decoys. The Hanoi self-defense forces' 100-mm antiaircraft companies were ordered to open fire. The two missile battalions positioned in the northern part of the Red River were also ordered to release mock waves to mislead the enemy. In fact, immediately afterwards, Shrike missiles were heard roaring across the sky. The enemy's B-52 decoys had been discovered.

From 2005 to 2010, two flights of six B-52's bearing serial numbers 383 and 389 dropped bombs on the Yen Vien and Gia Lam railway stations. The previous night, enemy aircraft had already bombed these targets, and the extraordinary thing was that tonight they followed exactly the same flight path. But the Americans had never thought that the space of 1 day had changed their adversaries. The previous night, because of a mistake in choosing fighting tactics, the 93d Battalion commander, Nguyen Manh Hung, and his combat team made up of Executive Officer Hoang Duc Vinh and operators Tran Thanh Huong, Nguyen Kim Con, and Nguyen Thu Tan, had allowed the enemies to escape death after committing their crimes. Now they resolved to take revenge. Nguyen Xuan Minh, combat assistant officer of the Air Defense Force was present at the 93d Battalion's combat positions to help its combatants bring about what they had resolved. Together with the operators, Nguyen Xuan Minh "refought" the previous night's battle to gain experience. On the radar screen he recreated the "flight path" followed by the B-52's to "attack" their targets three times. First, he meticulously analyzed the shortcomings of each operator. Then he suggested that they devise their own ways to overcome them. Concluding the session, Nguyen Xuan Minh trained the 93d Battalion's combat team in the fighting method developed by the Air Defense Force's Combat Section with the agreement of the 361st Division. This was a combination of two different fighting tactics—the 59th Battalion's "three-point" tactic and the 77th Battalion's "one-half-degree ahead" tactic. In the initial stage, missiles would be launched in accordance with the "three-point" tactic. During the tracking process, if the target was clearly spotted on the radar screen, we would immediately switch to the "one-half-degree ahead" tactic.

When the stage-one alert was sounded, Nguyen Xuan Minh joined the combat team in its truck. While waiting for the enemy, he suggested that Battalion Commander Nguyen Manh Hung try the new tactic—temporarily dubbed the Hanoi missile troops's tactic—in three simulated battles. On all three occasions, resounding "victories" were reported. Especially, the launching of two "backup" missiles after the target appeared filled the combatants with delight. They observed: "This will surely bring down the B-52's on the spot."

That night, the 93d Battalion began to spot some traces of B-52 signals when they were 50 km away. At 40 km, the battalion commander ordered the missile guidance radar turned on, but the B-52's disappeared from the screen. After exchanging views with Combat Assistant Officer Nguyen Xuan Minh, Battalion Commander Nguyen Manh Hung decided to launch two missiles at a distance of between 32 and 29 km. The first missiles overshot their target at 25 km and failed to detonate. At the same moment, the target signals appeared on the radar screen. Thanks to their training, the entire combat team was able to change its fighting method smoothly and at once to track the targets closely in accordance with the "one-half-degree ahead" tactic. Simultaneously, Nguyen Manh Hung gave his executive officer the order to launch a backup missile at a distance of 20 km.

Later, it was reported to the command post that a B-52 had been hit and that, after burning like a torch in the sky north of Hanoi, it had fallen almost vertically onto Yen Thuong village (near the Yen Vien railway station). Only one bandit pilot survived and parachuted into a low-lying 5th-month ricefield of Ha Bac Province. The American suffered from cold weather and was bitten by leeches, an experience he was unlikely to forget for the rest of his life. His five companions were burned to death along with their B-52 "Superfortress."

#### Final Installment

BK131724 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
19 Dec 87 p 3

["Continuation and end" of "introductory part" of memoirs by Major General Tran Nhan, formerly commander of the air defense force defending the capital and currently commander of the VPA's Air Defense Corps: "The Aerial Dien Bien Phu"]

[Text] The victory of the 93rd Battalion in shooting down one B-52 on the spot at 2010 is of particular importance. It marked the first victory on the third night of the campaign and strongly encouraged the entire division. More importantly, it marked the success of a test aimed at evaluating a new combat method creatively patterned after the two combat methods applied during the initial battle on the first night. This was the third B-52 downed in a rural area of Hanoi by the Hanoi Air Defense Missile Force. Each of the three downed aircraft had its own meaning. The first gave credit to a combat method different from the one used in the downing of the second; the third was the result of a creative combination of the first two methods. Thus, scientifically speaking, as far as combat methods were concerned, the guideline of the Standing Committee of the divisional party committee that "depending on the actual situation, each unit may adopt its own combat methods" was well founded. The road was wide open for all battalions now. The reality of the three nights' of fighting on the Hanoi battlefield clearly indicated that there were three equally effective combat methods for downing B-52's on the spot. Nevertheless, how to apply these methods still



depended on the combat skills of each individual spotter team. Weapons and combat methods were but a means to an end, whereas man constituted the most decisive factor.

All missile battalions and antiaircraft companies were immediately informed of the the 93d Battalion's initial victory. A seething emulation movement to honor the three important attacks annihilating the aggressors grew more vigorously among all units.

No less than 10 minutes later, at 2020, using its favorite method of sending radar signals to track targets and automatic follow-up technique, the 77th Battalion, which shot down a second B-52 during the 18 December battle and then a second B-52 on the night of 20 December, launched two missiles at a distance of 24 down to 23 kilometers and in a "one-half-degree ahead" position. Both missiles hit the target at a distance of 20 down to 19 km. The B-52 caught fire and burned like a giant torch in the sky.

Acting like mayflies, many B-52's continued to flock to Hanoi from a northwesterly direction. Tonight, all battalions made marked progress in coordinated battles. Between 2027 and 2030, the 78th, 88th, and 94th Battalions simultaneously launched seven missiles at B-52 group no. 621. One B-52 was hit and burned. As agreed beforehand, the 94th Battalion launched a third missile and downed another B-52.

The more intensive the battle, the calmer and more active and more self-confident the missile battalions became. Three minutes after the victory of the 94th Battalion, the 77th Battalion, using its favorite method of sending radar signals to track targets and the automatic follow-up technique, downed another B-52. The battalion's last two missiles brought a B-52 down at Van Thang Village of Ba Vi District.

News of the victories from various battlefields kept rushing to the divisional command post. A loudspeaker hung against the bunker's wall and incessantly echoed the clear yet urgent and emotional voice of a female radio announcer reporting combat developments.

Accurate firings were hitting and downing B-52's one after another, confusing the bandit pilots. Comrade Le Van Tri, commander of the Air Defense Corps, telephoned the 361st Division, saying: "The enemy's formation is becoming disordered. They are calling one another in panic and requesting air rescue of bandit pilots. We must promptly consolidate our force and resupply ammunition to continue fighting a new round with greater success."

Amid the joy of victory permeating the command post, every one was caught by surprise upon hearing the voice of the comrade duty officer of the technical section

reporting that the 77th Battalion ran out of ammunition! It was immediately followed by another report that the 94th Battalion was also out of ammunition!

Thus, the two battalions that guarded the two combat positions from a good vantage point fought very effectively in the latest round were in risk of being put out of action. "This deadly news" quickly spread through various communications lines, creating a real "repercussion" for various echelons, sectors, and others. It can be said that an "ammunition syndrome" had begun with alarming signs.

It is indeed rare luck of the war that when we were worried to death waiting, the second B-52 strike on Hanoi—expected at midnight, as was the case during the two preceding nights—did not come. It was not until 0430 on 21 December that B-52's returned to strike at Hanoi. Making use of the valuable time between the two B-52 strikes, the Air Defense Corps' technical organ and those combatants directly engaged in the manufacture of ammunition had done a wonderful thing. At both ammunition manufacturing points of the 80th and 85th Battalions, the production lines had been operating nonstop with three workshifts a day. Here, many combatants fought a silent battle; though unknown to most people, their work was extremely urgent. Over the previous few days, in view of urgent requirements for ammunition of various battalions, the intensity of their work had exceeded human capacity. Looking at the trucks of various firepower battalions in a long line awaiting ammunition, they were anxious with the knowledge that the rockets they were personally putting together would soon contribute to defeating the U.S. aggressors' B-52s, a central task of the whole nation at that time.

At 2345, B-52's shifted to attacking Thai Nguyen. F-111's and F-4's took over the duty of the B-52's by striking various targets in Hanoi. They tried to provoke us into shooting off our missiles in order to have us waste our ammunition and reveal our positions so they could destroy us. Firmly grasping our plan, our missile units "maintained silence," waiting for fighting B-52's. The 260th, 212th, and 220th antiaircraft regiments fiercely opened fire. After 2 nights of fighting, our self-defense militia force continued to show its toughness. No one appeared flustered even after a number of anti-aircraft units of the division and of Hanoi had been plowed through by B-52's.

As a curtain-raiser for the new battle, the 78th and 79th Battalions and the 257th Regiment concentrated their accurate fire on the B-52's of flight number 312. One was hit, burned ragingly, and plunged to the ground in Pha Lai. Nine minutes later, the B-52's of flight number 318 darted in from a northwesterly direction. At the distance of 27 km, they encountered the staunch radar barrier of the 77th Battalion. The team of competent operators Moc, Ha, and Tan quickly reported sighting the targets. Battalion Commander Dinh The Van ordered automatic

close tracking of the enemy planes. Executive Officer Nguyen Van Duc immediately launched two missiles. Another B-52 burst into flames; it burned like a brilliant, gigantic torch in the sky north of Hanoi and then fell to the ground in Phuc Yen City. This was the third B-52 shot down by the 77th Battalion in so many nights, with all three crashing on the spot. The battalion thus emerged as a shining star, an outstanding model of the entire division. Its exploits were promptly reported to other units, filling everyone with enthusiasm.

As the night wore on and dawn gradually approached, the fighting became fierce. Between the waves of B-52's, the F-111's roared in at a very low altitude, dropping endless strings of bombs. The skies and ground of Hanoi shook spasmodically. Piercing the veil of darkness, the hate-filled shells fired by the capital's antiaircraft artillery crew members, male and female units alike, encircled the enemy planes, demonstrating the gun crews' determination to protect the safety of the missile positions.

From 0515 to 0540, the last wave of B-52's rolled in from the west. At that moment, the 77th Battalion ran out of missiles, while the 94th Battalion's launchers remained empty and the 59th Battalion had been forced to stay out of that day's fighting after using up its missile stock. Had they been sufficiently provided with missiles, these units could have dealt with the enemy planes coming on this flight path even more effectively. The 57th Battalion had been entrusted with the responsibility to destroy this B-52 flight, but it had only one missile left on its launcher. With their efforts throughout the previous night, the comrade technicians had only been able to meet part of the immediate, pressing demands.

After receiving the order to annihilate the B-52's of flight number 532, Battalion Commander Nguyen Van Phiet gave his unit a pep talk: "We have only one missile left. Let's try to fight really well." Executive Officer Nguyen Dinh Kien and the team of operators Tri, Lich, and Dai outstandingly carried out their commander's wish.

As dawn broke, a single missile rose from the combat positions on the north bank of the Red River and darted swiftly toward the enemy planes. A B-52 was hit, burst into flames, and crashed into the area of Doi Mountain. What a miracle! That was the last B-52 taking part in the battle on the night of 20 December and also the seventh to be shot down, hit by the last missile of the 57th Battalion of the heroic 261st Regiment. It was 0519 on 21 December 1972.

Reports of victory were rushed to the command post one after another. A big battle of annihilation had been fought according to plan. During the 3d night, using a smaller number of missiles—35 in all—Hanoi's missile forces had destroyed seven B-52's, five shot down on the spot, and had captured 12 bandit pilots. They fought exceptionally well in the engagements that took place between 0500 and 0519. In just 19 minutes and using only six missiles, the 57th, 77th, and 79th Battalions shot down four B-52's in a row—three of which crashed on the spot—setting an unprecedented record in combat efficiency. The 57th Battalion, in particular, managed to bring down two B-52's in a row with just two missiles fired in the space of 2 minutes. One of the B-52's fell on the spot.

The following night, 21 December, the enemy began to slow down and changed his tactics, sending only 24 B-52 sorties and 36 sorties of tactical warplanes to attack Hanoi. However, it was not until 0337 on the morning of 22 December that the enemy aircraft dared to show up, probably hoping to catch our troops, exhausted after 3 sleepless nights, off guard. But they had miscalculated. Inspired by the decisive victories won during the night of 20 December, our forces surged forward in the flush of victory to score another exceptionally outstanding triumph: Within 4 minutes, they shot down on the spot three B-52's and captured eight bandit pilots.

At 0342 the 57th Battalion shot down one B-52 over Cho Ben (Hoa Binh).

At the same time, the 78th Battalion blasted another one out of the sky in Thanh Mien (Hai Hung).

At 0346 the 93d Battalion brought down still another in Quynh Coi (Thai Binh).

All together, in this engagement we destroyed one-eighth of the B-52 force normally committed to a battle, achieving a kill ratio of 13%, which the U.S. Strategic Air Force commanders later admitted to be unbearable.

The outstanding victory on the night of 21-22 December 1972 was a meaningful present dedicated by Hanoi's air defense force to the glorious anniversary of the heroic VPA....

During the 28 years of its glorious history, the heroic Army had advanced from a rifle-carrying to a missile-equipped force and had successively defeated the seasoned armies of the French and U.S. imperialists. That morning, that history was reflected in the determined faces of the young, intelligent men who had just scored a new fabulous feat of arms in the annals of warfare: vanquishing the B-52's of the U.S. aggressors.

## **Fiji**

### **Thailand Envoy Supports Self-Determination**

*BK130710 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0500 GMT 13 Jan 88*

[Text] Thailand has reaffirmed that it fully respects the sovereignty of Fiji and the right of the Fijian people to decide their future. The Thai ambassador to Fiji, Mr Chet Sucharitkun, conveyed the message to the prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, in Suva yesterday.

Mr Chet said Thailand understands fully the situation in Fiji and believes the country is now on the right path to progress and prosperity. He said Thailand was happy to maintain full relations with Fiji and was keen to expand economic cooperation both with the public and private sectors.

The Thai ambassador is based in Canberra.

## **Papua New Guinea**

### **Foreign Minister Intends To Visit Fiji**

*BK090904 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 9 Jan 88*

[Text] Papua New Guinea's foreign minister says he intends to visit Fiji in the near future. The minister, Mr (Okuha Doye), returned to Papua New Guinea today from a trip to Solomon Islands and Vanuatu where he discussed a draft declaration of principles for cooperation among the Melanesian countries. Mr (Doye) described the trip as fruitful. He rejected reports emanating from the Solomon capital, Honiara, that the government there was not enthusiastic about the draft declaration. Mr (Doye) said the declaration was written so that other Melanesian countries apart from Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and Solomon Islands could also sign if they wanted to.

## **Briefs**

### **New Rifles for Defense Force**

The Papua New Guinea Defense Force is to be re-equipped with the new Australian-produced infantry rifles, the AUG. A senior defense official said in Port Moresby that the force would be equipped with 5,000 of the new weapons around 1990. The gun will replace the aging L1A1 self-loading rifle, which has been in service since the sixties. The AUG, an Austrian-designed weapon produced under license in Australia, is shorter and lighter and is said to be 70% more accurate. PNG

Defense Minister Mr James Pokasui told Parliament some months ago that the Defense Force's manpower would be doubled over the next 15 years. [Summary] *[Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jan 88 BK]*

## **Solomon Islands**

### **Prime Minister Announces Cabinet Reshuffle**

*BK120838 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 12 Jan 88*

[Text] The Solomon Islands prime minister, Mr Ezekiel Alebua, has announced a major cabinet reshuffle and the resignation of one of his ministers. A Radio Australia correspondent in Honiara says seven ministries out of the total of 15 have been affected by the reshuffle.

The deputy prime minister and minister for natural resources, Sir Peter Kenilorea, will take over foreign affairs from Mr Paul Tovua who has been given the economic planning portfolio. The other ministries affected are agriculture and lands, public service, education and training, and trade, commerce, and industry.

### **Fiji's Entry Into Melanesian Group Opposed**

*BK051105 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0800 GMT 5 Jan 88*

[Text] Solomon Islands says it is not ready to have Fiji included in a proposed regional agreement sought by the Melanesian spearhead group. The proposed agreement covers economic, trade, and cultural cooperation among the spearhead countries—Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Papua New Guinea is reported to be seeking to have Fiji included in the agreement known as the declaration of principles. However, Radio Australia's correspondent in Honiara reports that the special secretary to the Solomon Islands prime minister says Fiji was not included when the principles were discussed by spearhead group leaders last year.

The special secretary, Mr (Warren Paia), said that if Fiji was to be included more discussion would be needed because the move could not be readily accepted by Solomon Islands. Mr (Paia) said Papua New Guinea has no problems accepting Fiji because Port Moresby recognizes the new government in Suva.

The declaration of principles are expected to feature in talks when Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr (Doye), arrives in Honiara tomorrow for meetings with government ministers.



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